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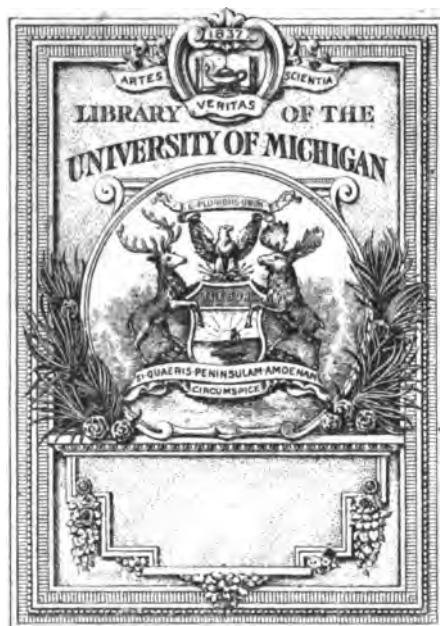
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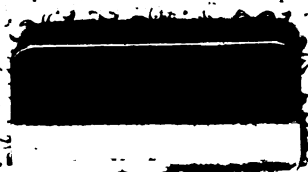
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**BADGE OF THE SOCIETY
OF THE**



**U of M
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.**

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY
OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
AT THE
THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING,
HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
OCTOBER 15-16, 1903.

CINCINNATI:
Press of F. W. Freeman, 434 Elm Street.
1906.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1903-1904.

President,

General GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Vice-Presidents,

General L. F. HUBBARD,

Captain HENRY A. CASTLE,

Captain HENRY H. ROOD,

Major A. W. EDWARDS,

General FRED. W. MOORE,

Captain F. H. MAGDEBURG,

Captain S. S. TRIPP,

Captain N. T. SPOOR,

Colonel FRED. WELKER,

Captain H. C. ADAMS,

Captain G. A. BUSSE,

Mrs. CHARLES H. SMITH.

Corresponding Secretary,

General A. HICKENLOOPER.

Treasurer,

Major AUGUSTUS M. VAN DYKE.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE.

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CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

The Association shall be known as "THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE," and shall include every officer who has served with honor in that Army.

Honorary members may be elected from those who have served with honor and distinction in any of the armies of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The object of the Society shall be to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this Army during its career in the service, and which has given it such harmony of action, and contributed, in no small degree, to its glorious achievements in our country's cause.

The fame and glory of all the officers belonging to this Army, who have fallen either on the field of battle, or in their line of duty, shall be a sacred trust to this Society, which shall cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names with honor to posterity.

The families of all such officers who shall be in indigent circumstances will have a claim on the generosity of the Society, and will be relieved by the voluntary contributions of its members whenever brought to their attention. In like manner, the fame and suffering families of those officers who may hereafter be stricken down by death shall be a trust in the hands of their survivors.

ARTICLE III.

For the purpose of accomplishing these objects, the Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents to be chosen, one from each Army Corps of the old Army of the Tennessee, and a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary.

The Society shall meet once in every year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend its meeting, will be expected to write to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers. Honoring the glorious achievements of our brothers-in-arms belonging to other armies, whose services have contributed, in an equal

degree, in the re-establishment of our Government, and desiring to draw closer to them in the bonds of social feeling, the President, or either of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States Army at any of our annual meetings.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

FIRST. That the first sentence of the third article of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"The Society shall be organized by the annual election of a President and six Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer."

SECOND. That article third of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

"The number of Vice-Presidents shall be twelve, instead of one from each Corps of the Army of the Tennessee."

THIRD. "That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings and reports of proceedings."

FOURTH. "That honorary members may be elected from those who served with honor and distinction in the Navy of the United States."

FIFTH. That the Third Amendment to the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"That each member may, subject to the approval of the President and a majority vote of the Society, at any annual meeting, designate by last will and testament, or otherwise, in writing, the relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such designation, the same shall, subject to the same approval and vote, descend to his eldest son, or no such son being alive, then to the grandson, to be designated by the nearest

relatives of the deceased, and such membership, so descending, shall carry with it all the rights, privileges and obligations of original membership. That in case such deceased member has no son eligible to membership, and no grandson is designated, and has made no designation, then his widow, if she so desire, shall be considered an honorary member, and as such shall receive our care, consideration and respect, and shall be entitled to receive notices of proposed meetings and reports of proceedings."

SIXTH. That the Fifth Amendment to the Third Amendment to the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The sons and daughters, or other relatives, who have heretofore been designated by members as their successors, and also the sons and daughters, or other relatives, who may hereafter be nominated for membership by any such member, shall be entitled to membership, if of legal age, upon the payment of the fees and dues prescribed in the Third Amendment to the by-laws.

"And the sons and daughters, and if there be none, the nearest relative, when of legal age, of any deceased officer who was entitled to membership by creditable service in the Army of the Tennessee, but who died without becoming a member of the Society, may, upon written application, approved by the President and a majority vote of the members present at any regularly called meeting of the Society, become a member, but any such membership shall be subject to the payment of the fees and dues heretofore specified."

BY-LAWS.**ARTICLE I.**

All persons applying previous to, on or after the annual meeting in eighteen hundred and seventy (1870) for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars (\$10), that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar (\$1), and persons applying for membership shall pay back dues; that all fees and dues are payable to the Recording Secretary, and all money received by him on account of the Society shall be transferred to the Treasurer, and that all money received as fees shall by the Treasurer be added to the Permanent Fund. (See amendment page 7.)

ARTICLE II.

Money for ordinary expenses of the Society may be expended by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the President. All other expenditures only in pursuance of a vote of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

The Treasurer will make a report to the annual meeting of all receipts and expenditures, with vouchers.

The Recording Secretary shall report to the annual meeting all money received by him, and all transferred by him to the Treasurer.

The Corresponding Secretary shall report to every meeting all correspondence of general interest.

ARTICLE IV.

All questions and resolutions shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the annual meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, unless the postponement be dispensed with by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. (See amendment page 7.)

ARTICLE V.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the journal of the previous meeting.
2. Appointment of committees on business and for nomination of officers.
3. Receiving reports.
4. Current business.
5. Election of officers.
6. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VI.

If the Society shall, at any meeting, omit to designate the time and place of the next meeting, the President shall, by due public notice, fix the time and place.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever any member of the Society is reported to the Corresponding Secretary to have disqualified himself for membership, by reason of dishonorable or vicious conduct, he shall be reported to the President of the Society, who thereupon shall order a court of not less than three members of the Society to investigate the facts and report to the next meeting for the action of the Society in the case.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS.

FIRST. That article fourth of the By-Laws be amended so as to read:

"All questions and resolutions, except amendments to the Constitution, shall be decided by a majority of the members present. But amendments proposed to the Constitution shall be acted upon only at the meeting subsequent to the one at which they may be proposed, and shall require a vote of two-thirds of all members present."

SECOND. That any arrears of dues of deceased members may be paid by a relative or friend of a member so as to restore the record of a deceased member, same as provided for restoring the record of a living member who may be in arrears of dues.

THIRD. All persons applying on or after the annual meeting of 1889 for enrollment, shall pay a membership fee of ten dollars; that the annual dues shall continue to be one dollar, and that persons applying for membership shall not be required to pay back dues, nor shall they be entitled to receive reports of meetings held previous to 1889, without paying cost of same.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, July 4th, 1872:

Resolved, That members of the Society may become life-members on the payment into the treasury of the sum of thirty-five dollars, providing any fee which has been paid by them previous to this time be credited against this

life-membership fee. After such life-membership is secured by any member, he shall be relieved from paying the annual dues as provided by the By-Laws.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting in Springfield, Illinois, October 15th, 1874:

Resolved, That any member who shall be in default of payment of any part of his membership fee at our next annual meeting, or any member who shall be in arrears of dues at any time after our next annual meeting to the amount of five dollars, shall have his name dropped from the published list of members; any member being so dropped, shall have his name restored at any time, when full payment of arrears for fees and dues have been made.

POSTPONEMENT
OF
MEETING FOR 1902.

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
P. O. Box 35.

CINCINNATI, O., July 22, 1902.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

At the thirty-third reunion of the Society, held in Indianapolis, upon November 13 and 14, 1901, the President stated that, "as the statue of General Sherman would be unveiled in April or May, 1903, in Washington, and as the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac, had both, in correspondence with the officers of our Society, agreed to meet there jointly with us, and as all of them are to take part in the exercises, it has suggested itself to your executive officers that all arrangements for the next meeting of the Society should be left to them."

This suggestion was concurred in by the Society, and your officers have concluded that the next meeting of the Society should be held at the time of the unveiling of the Sherman Statue.

The meeting for this year is therefore postponed. Due notice will be given at the proper time of all arrangements for the thirty-fourth reunion in Washington, in 1903.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

PREFACE.

The Corresponding Secretary issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
ROOM 6, MASONIC TEMPLE, P. O. BOX 35,

CINCINNATI, O., *August 25th, 1903.*

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The thirty-fourth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held in Washington, D. C., Thursday and Friday, October 15th and 16th, 1903.

All arrangements for this meeting will be under the direction of the following named

LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CAPTAIN HENRY A. CASTLE, Chairman,
GENERAL J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, U. S. A.,
GENERAL JOHN EATON,
GENERAL MAXWELL V. Z. WOODHULL,
COLONEL O. D. KINSMAN,
COLONEL B. H. PETERSON,
COLONEL WM. H. PLUNKETT,
CAPTAIN J. E. WHITE,
MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

In accordance with the action of the Society at its last meeting, this committee will act under the direction of the executive officers of the Society.

The headquarters of the Society will be at the Arlington.

The business meeting will be held on the first day.

The dedication of the statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman will be upon the first day. The President of the United States will deliver an address, and the oration on that occasion will be delivered by Colonel David B. Henderson, who will be followed by a member of each of the Societies of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio, who will make short addresses. The President, Cabinet and all the distinguished authorities will take part, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy have ordered their commands in Washington to participate in the ceremonies.

The banquet will be in the evening of the second day, and is expected to be a general banquet of all the societies.

The attention of the members is particularly called to the section of this circular having reference to transportation to Washington.

Preface.

Commissioned officers who have at any time served with credit in either the Army or Department of the Tennessee, are entitled to membership and are earnestly requested to attend.

The wives and daughters of members, and all invited guests, are by resolution of the Society entitled to be present at the banquet.

Attention is called to the following extract from Article III of the Constitution:

"The Society shall meet once in every year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend its meetings, will be expected to write the Corresponding Secretary of the Society and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers."

Due notice will be given by circular of the full details of the meeting, when arranged.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

TRANSPORTATION TO WASHINGTON.

The usual concession is made by nearly all the passenger associations, north, south and west, of fare and one-third on the certificate plan, *i. e.*, full fare going and one-third returning to those who have paid 75 cents or upward for their going journey—provided one hundred certificates are taken.

All are urgently requested to secure certificates, and to that end to apply at their respective ticket offices at least thirty minutes before the time of departure.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS—Beginning with October 12, the railroads will grant a fare and one-third for the round trip. The return ticket is good to start returning until October 20, continuous trip by the same route. At the nearest important railroad station purchase a full fare ticket to Washington; announce to the agent that you are going to the unveiling of National Statue of General W. T. Sherman, and ask him to give you a certificate. Fill in and sign this certificate, and on the first day of the meeting, or immediately upon arrival thereafter, hand it to the Recording Secretary to be certified by him and vised by the agent of the railroads. When purchasing return ticket, present this vised certificate to the ticket agent in Washington and pay one-third the regular fare back home.

After the Special Agent has left on the 16th, no certificate can be validated, and no refund of fare can be expected because of the failure to secure such certificates or to have them countersigned.

If there are no certificates at your home station, the agent will tell you the nearest station at which they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket to the latter point and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

Be sure to ask for certificates, no matter what part of the country you start from.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

The President sent out the following letter:

NO. 1 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY, *Sept. 12, 1903.*

Dear Comrade:

I wish to impress upon you the importance of attending our meeting in Washington, October 15th and 16th, when the statue to our old commander, General Sherman, is to be unveiled. It is to be a national occasion, and the Armies of the Potomac, Cumberland and Ohio have greatly honored us by holding their reunions in Washington at the same time, so as to take part in the exercises. It is, therefore, the duty of every member of our Society, whose health will permit, to be present. It is the only opportunity that you will ever have to see the four societies of the great armies of the Civil War together; and many of the living distinguished soldiers of that war will be present. The President, his Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, will also honor us with their presence, and the preparations for the ceremonies are on a broader scale than ever before. I, therefore, appeal to you to attend, bring your family and take part in a reunion that no doubt will be eventful and historical.

Truly and cordially,

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

The following additional circular was issued from these Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
ROOM 6 MASONIC TEMPLE, P. O. BOX 35.

CINCINNATI, O., *September 14th, 1903.*

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

At a meeting at the Arlington, Washington, D. C., held upon the 10th instant, of the representatives of the four army societies that meet in Washington on October 15th and 16th, next, for the dedication of the national statue to General Sherman, it was agreed that the banquet should be given at the Arlington Hotel on the night of October 16th, and that the price of tickets should be \$5.00.

It was further agreed that each society should move from its head-

quarters direct to the stand where the exercises are to occur and not participate in any march.

That the badges should be uniform in design; color for the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland to be blue, and for the Societies of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Ohio; red.

The Arlington is the headquarters for our society. A special rate of \$4.00 per day has been made. The hotel is on the American plan.

Special attention is called to the last circular in respect of transportation. The Recording Secretary of the Army of the Tennessee, or his representative, will be at headquarters (Arlington Hotel) on the morning of the 15th to endorse *all* certificates, and the agent of the railroads will be there for the same purpose. Under the new rule of the Passenger Traffic Associations each ticket so vised must be accompanied by twenty-five cents, which amount goes to the agent for his services. Tickets will be ready for return to parties on the next morning, or perhaps sooner, depending upon the promptness with which members hand in their transportation certificates.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th the Society will meet at the Arlington for the transaction of current business.

The Army of the Potomac is endeavoring to arrange for a large reception to the other army societies for the night of the 15th. To such reception all of our members with their ladies are invited.

The Army of the Cumberland holds a social meeting on the night of the 14th, to which they invite all members of our Society.

The dedication of the Sherman statue will occur at 2:30 p.m. on the 15th of October. Ample seats will be provided for the members of the societies. Numbered tickets corresponding to these seats will be on hand at headquarters on the morning of the 15th.

At the dedication of the statue General Dodge will preside; the President of the United States will speak; Colonel D. B. Henderson will deliver the oration, and short addresses will be made by a member of each of the other three societies.

It is absolutely essential that the Recording Secretary should know who and how many of our members are going to Washington and how many will attend the banquet. For the purpose of so ascertaining he encloses a postal card, which should be filled out and returned to him before the 5th day of October, next. The number of seats upon the stand and at the banquet to be reserved for us will be based upon this information.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

The following circular was issued by the Chicago members of the Society:

LOCAL SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHICAGO, ILL., *Sept. 29, 1903.*

Dear Sir and Comrade:

Our Society very cordially invites you and your ladies to join us in our journey to Washington to participate in the unveiling of the monument to our old commander, General W. T. Sherman, and to attend the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, of the Ohio and the Potomac, on October 15th and 16th.

We have appointed a special transportation committee, consisting of Colonel Charles R. E. Koch, Captain G. A. Busse and Colonel W. L. Barnum, who have arranged, with the approval of our Society and of a committee from the Army of the Potomac, for special cars on the train leaving Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at 3:30 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 13th of October, arriving in Washington at 4:30 p. m. on the 14th, in ample time to attend the reception given by the Army of the Cumberland that evening.

A. L. CHETLAIN,
President.

R. N. PEARSON,
Secretary.

The committee above named and the comrades at Chicago feel that inasmuch as there is to be a grand gathering at Washington of all the great armies of the Union, that a joint journey from Chicago of all the members of the societies of these armies who have to start from or go by way of Chicago, would be a very pleasant beginning of the celebration, and they invite your early correspondence.

As you have already been advised, you will please purchase your railroad tickets at your local office and take the agent's certificate of purchase; upon this, vised at Washington, you will obtain a return trip ticket for one-third the amount of the regular fare. The regular fare from Chicago is \$17.50, and the cost of a berth in sleeper, accommodating two persons if desired, is \$5.00.

Please state what reservations in sleeper you may require, how many will be in your party, and do not forget when starting to buy your ticket by way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Chicago.

We are promised by this road that they will have fine equipment and that they will give their dining car service particular attention for our journey.

We are advised by the Trunk Line Association Passenger Department that "*An extension of return limit to October 31st may be secured by members depositing validated certificates with agents of terminal lines on or before October 17th.*"

This will enable Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal

Legion to attend the meeting of its Commandery in Chief at Philadelphia on October 22d.

Please address your reply and request for reservations in sleeper to

COLONEL CHARLES R. E. KOCH,
Chairman of the Committee,

Or to MR. W. W. PICKING,
No. 56 La Salle St., Chicago.
District Passenger Agent, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
244 Clark St., Chicago.

The following program of exercises during the reunion was published by the local committees:

FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE.

The following program of exercises in Washington, October 14, 15 and 16, 1903, is published for information.

Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee have been invited to attend all these exercises.

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14TH.

10 a.m.—Annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at the Shoreham Hotel.

8 p.m.—Public meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at the Congregational Church, Tenth and G Streets, N. W.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH.

10 a.m.—Annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at the Arlington Hotel.

10:30 a.m.—Annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the Ebbitt House.

1 p.m.—Military and naval parade in honor of the dedication of the statue.

2:30 p.m.—Exercises of dedication of statue to General W. T. Sherman. Address by the President, oration by Colonel D. B. Henderson of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and addresses by representatives of the four army societies. The society will march from the Arlington Hotel to the stand at 2 p.m. All must be in their seats before 2:30 p.m., to witness the President's review of the parade.

7 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Ohio, Ebbitt House.

8 p.m.—Reception of members of the army societies by the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Rauscher's, Connecticut Avenue and

L Street, N. W. The Society will leave the Arlington Hotel at 7:30 p. m. in a body, to attend this reception.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

7:30 p.m.—Banquet of the army societies at the Arlington Hotel.

October 12th, 1903.

Dear Colonel:

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of this Society having in charge the program and courtesies to visiting societies, it gives me pleasure to tender to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Major General Dodge the escort of the "Old Guard," composed wholly of veterans of the War, accompanied by the Second United States Cavalry Band, from the Arlington to the Ebbitt (Reception by the Army of the Ohio to Lieutenant General Schofield), thence to our own reception to all the societies at Rauscher's.

Captain Abraham Hart, U. S. Vols., is the member of our Committee especially assigned to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for that evening; and he will convey our greetings and be at your service.

The order of movement from the hotels of the several societies to Rauscher's (The Ebbitt en route) will be:

1. Society of the Army of the Potomac.
2. Society of the Army of the Cumberland.
3. Society of the Army of the Tennessee.
4. Society of the Army of the Ohio.

This will allow all the societies to attend the earlier reception to Lieutenant General Schofield, and immediately afterwards go to Rauscher's in orderly manner, thereby, it is hoped, lessening the danger of congestion at both places.

Of course, many will go to both individually, but it is taken for granted that the majority of all the societies will go in procession.

The reception to Lieutenant General Schofield will begin about or before 8 o'clock; the Potomac reception to all the societies, at Rauscher's, at 8:30. Both on the evening of Thursday, October 15th, 1903.

Should this arrangement meet your approval, as I trust it will, be kind enough to advise me at your early convenience, verbally or otherwise.

Very respectfully yours,

GENERAL L. G. ESTES,
Chairman.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE, *Secretary,*
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.
The Arlington, Washington, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING
OF THE
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

COMPILED BY THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The thirty-fourth meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., on October 15th and 16th, 1903.

The Society convened for the transaction of its regular business in the banquet room of the Arlington Hotel at 10 o'clock A. M., October 15th, the President, General G. M. Dodge, occupying the Chair.

General Dodge:—Comrades, we meet today under peculiar circumstances. You all know that the commanders of the Army of the Tennessee always took good care of their soldiers. The soldiers, in remembrance of that, have taken good care of their commanders, and have erected here three monuments, one to their Adjutant General, Rawlins; one to General McPherson, one to General Logan, and a fourth will be unveiled today, a monument to General Sherman; and it is with great satisfaction that I say to you that your committee have within the last year obtained from Congress an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a monument to commemorate the name of General Grant. The model has been accepted and the contract has just been executed.

We have been honored by the meeting simultaneously with us here of all the other army societies, the Potomac, the Cumberland and the Ohio. They have come upon our invitation, and it is greatly gratifying to us to have been so honored.

I am very glad to see so large a response to the call this year. The first order of business will be the reading of the minutes.

As they have been printed, will some comrade move that the reading be dispensed with?

On motion of General Chetlain, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The President:—The next order of business is the appointment of a committee on nomination of officers. If it is the pleasure of the Society, the Chair will appoint the committee. I will appoint Colonel Alexander G. Hawes, Colonel James N. McArthur, Major E. T. Miller, Captain N. T. Spoor and General Max V. Z. Woodhull. It is the desire of the Society that we shall finish all our business today, and if this committee will please get together and make up their report, I think it would suit the members of the Society better to conclude the business today than to take any part of tomorrow.

General Woodhull:—I want to say something in reference to a report that is coming on, and I should not care to leave the room at this moment.

The President:—You will have an opportunity.

General Woodhull:—My point is this: That we are proceeding very irregularly in reference to our finances; we are using up our capital; and I think provision should be made at once for an assessment on the Society, either in a lump sum or annual payment, so as to keep that treasury intact. It will be a very small charge, one dollar or two dollars a year, and the result will be that we always will have enough to take care of our annual meeting.

The President:—When that report comes in, I will send for you. The next is the committee on time and place for the next meeting, and orator.

Major Swords:—I move that the time and place for the next meeting of the Society, and the selection of an orator, be referred to the Executive Committee.

The motion was carried.

The President:—The next business is the reports of officers. That of Corresponding Secretary comes first.

Colonel Cadle:—I presume all the members of our Society know that General Hickenlooper has been in bed for almost six

months. I saw him on Saturday for a little while. His daughter has written a letter for him which I will read to you:

CINCINNATI, O., October 12, 1903.

My Dear Colonel Cadle:

Father wishes me to send you formally what he gave you personally, his most sincere regrets that he can not be with his brother members of the Army of the Tennessee in Washington. Having missed but one meeting since the foundation of the Society, it is hard to miss any reunion, but it is doubly hard to miss this one when the armies of the Cumberland, the Potomac and the Ohio join with you in honoring your old commander. General Hickenlooper sends his love and greeting to you all, with whom his thoughts so often are.

Sincerely,

AMELIA HICKENLOOPER.

The President:—You all know what a mainstay General Hickenlooper has been to this Society, and I suggest that we send him a message. I have drawn a short dispatch, which I will read to the Society and ask their opinion of it: "Your old comrades, at their thirty-fourth reunion, send you their heartfelt greetings, their sympathy for your great affliction and their earnest prayers for your speedy recovery. I add my personal greeting to you and the family." Is it the pleasure of the Society that this shall be sent?

Captain Ogg:—I move that the President of this Society be authorized to send that dispatch.

The motion was carried.

Captain Tuthill:—I saw last Sunday a man whom every member of the Society knows and honors and loves, prostrate upon a bed of illness, from which perhaps he will never rise, the last living Major General from our state, and always a member of this Society, General John McArthur. He sent a letter by me to the members of the Society, which I very much regret I have left in my room, which I shall ask to have published in the records of the Society, sending his love and remembrances to the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and their families, and speaking with a pathos, which no words of mine can equal, of his disappointment at not being able to be here with us. General McArthur has not entirely failed. His mind is clear. He can speak, but with considerable difficulty. He rises from his bed and during the day sits up in a chair. We all fear that he

will never be able to be with us again, and in this letter you have perhaps the last message from this grand old man. I suggest that a committee be appointed to send to General McArthur a dispatch similar in tenor to the one to be sent to General Hickenlooper. I am sure that it will comfort him greatly to have such a message from this Society, of which he has been so long a member and which he so much loved.

The motion was carried.

The President:—I will appoint Captain Tuthill to draw the dispatch.

The letter sent to Captain Tuthill by General McArthur was as follows:

504 Monroe St., CHICAGO, ILL., October 11, 1903.

To my Comrades of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The shades of night are falling around me, but where we are all going there will be no night.

The brightest memory of my hitherto active life has been the fact that I was privileged to support the government of my adoption.

May the good Lord's protecting angels guard you all until the last survivor is mustered out.

Fraternally yours,

Dictated.

JOHN McARTHUR.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was read, as follows:

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CINCINNATI, O., October 13, 1903.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

COMRADES—Upon this, the thirty-fourth meeting of our Society, I, as Corresponding Secretary, have the honor to report the usual performance of my assigned duties.

It becomes my painful official duty to report the names of our fellow members whose deaths have been reported since our last reunion in Indianapolis, Ind., November 13th and 14th, 1901:

Captain L. G. Randall,	Napoleon, Ohio,	May 14, 1897.
Mrs. H. N. Eldridge,	Chicago, Ill.,	1901.
Mr. Hugh R. Belknap,	Calamba, Luzon, P. I.,	November 12, 1901
Captain S. A. L. Law,	Danville, Ill.,	December 2, 1901.
General R. V. Ankeny,	Des Moines, Iowa,	December 23, 1901.

Captain W. D. E. Andrus,	Andrus, S. D.,	December 30, 1901.
Major C. H. Warrens,	Berkeley, Cal.,	January 28, 1902.
Captain S. S. Dunn,	Clay Center, Neb.,	January 31, 1902.
Surgeon John F. Ely,	Riverside, Cal.,	March 13, 1902.
Captain Ezra McConnell,	Cadiz, Ohio,	March 14, 1902.
Captain F. W. Pelton,	Cleveland, Ohio,	March 15, 1902.
Captain E. B. Hamilton,	Quincy, Ill.,	March 20, 1902.
Major Ed. Spear,	Soldiers' Home, Wis.,	April 8, 1902.
Major C. B. Loop,	Belvidere, Ill.,	May 2, 1902.
Colonel C. S. Hills,	Glenwood Springs, Col.,	June 19, 1902.
General C. H. Frederick,	Omaha, Neb.,	July 10, 1902.
General J. A. Williamson,	Jamestown, R. I.,	September 7, 1902
Major J. W. Powell,	Haven, Maine,	September 23, 1902
Ensign J. B. Pratt,	St. Louis, Mo.,	September 24, 1902
General Mendall Churchill,	Coronada Beach, Cal.,	October 21, 1902.
Mrs. U. S. Grant,	Washington, D. C.,	December 14, 1902.
Captain B. H. Ferguson,	Springfield, Ill.	January 7, 1903.
General Samuel Thomas.	New York City,	January 11, 1903.
Colonel John B. Bell,	Toledo, Ohio,	January 24, 1903.
General George P. Ihrie,	Asbury Park, N. J.,	February 26, 1903.
Captain I. B. Potts,	Columbus, Ohio,	March 5, 1903.
General Schuyler Hamilton,	New York City,	March 18, 1903.
Colonel J. K. Scott,	Martinsville, Ind.,	April 5, 1903.
Captain J. Nish,	Cary Station, Ill.,	May 27, 1903.
Major R. Root,	Camden, Maine,	July 28, 1903.
Lieutenant J. W. Hitt,	Koshkonong, Mo.,	September 3, 1903.
General R. N. Pearson,	Chicago, Ill.,	October 6, 1903.

Biographical sketches of the lives and services of these comrades will appear in our next published report.

Very respectfully,

A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1903.*

COLONEL HENRY A. CASTLE,
Chairman, Banquet Committee,
Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR COLONEL CASTLE:—I certainly shall be very glad to attend the dinner of the Army Societies next Friday, but should I be "a guest," when I am an old member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland?

Yours sincerely,

HENRY C. CORBIN.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY,
Mills Building,

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1903.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in which, on behalf of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Ohio, you ask me to be their guest at a banquet to be given on Friday evening next. Much to my regret, it is impossible for me to accept this invitation, owing to the fact that I already have an engagement for that evening.

With thanks for the courtesy shown me, I am,
Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

1160 E. 57TH ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL., October 14, 1903.

..
GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary, Society Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR SIR:—I will not be able to attend our reunion in Washington, D. C., owing to my continued ill health. I should like very much to be with you there.

Wishing all a glorious good time, I am ever yours,
Fraternally,

GEO. W. EMERSON.

1160 E. 57TH ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL., October 14, 1903.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Corresponding Secretary, Society Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—Please have the kindness to send me a badge of our Society meeting, 15th and 16th inst., also program of same. I inclose two stamps to pay postage. If not enough, I will send you more, and greatly oblige,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. EMERSON.

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.,
MONTREAL, October 2, 1903.

MY DEAR CADLE:—I've wanted to write you for some time, but my hand "is all of a trimble," as it were, and my scrawl scarcely legible, but you'll forgive, won't you?—as Colonel Fred Welker was just in, showing me your recent letter.

I've been ill—left Washington last March for here, not knowing if it was to get well, or it was my last trip. The climate benefited me, and I am recovering.

Saw General Dodge in New York, coming over.

If all is well, I'll go over to Washington to the meet.

Poor old "Hick," give him my love. My son called at his home a short time since and wrote me of his ill health and the kind words of his family to me. The boy tried to find you, but it was Sunday, and could not. I had hoped to have five of the six boys with me in Washington, but am unable to gather them together from all parts of the country.

I look forward to the great pleasure of seeing you and old comrades on 12th. Meanwhile, my dear Cadle, believe me, with lots of love,

Your friend,

A. W. EDWARDS.

IOWA LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE MONUMENT COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF JOSEPH D. FEGAN,

CLINTON, IOWA, *October 10, 1903.*

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—I had expected to attend the meeting and the dedication of the statue of our commander, General Sherman, at Washington, and meet with many old fellows that I have not seen for years. But the health of myself and family will not permit of the undertaking of such a trip at this time. Iowa will have State monuments to dedicate on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge within a short time, and invites all these old friends and comrades to join with them in this work. One monument will be on Lookout near the Craven House, one in Rossville Gap, the third on the extreme left, where General Corse's troops fought on the Ridge, left of the tunnel, November 25, 1863. My congratulations and good wishes to all the old boys.

Truly yours,

J. D. FEGAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, *September 22, 1903.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
No. 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am ordered to attend the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kansas, which, for me, will commence October 13th and end October 27th, which will prevent my attending the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the other Societies in Washington on October 15th and 16th.

While I am, of course, glad to attend these military maneuvers, which I think will be very beneficial in a professional way, I regret that it will prevent my seeing you and my many friends in the associate

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armies who fought under my father, and, besides, I always love to attend anything in honor of dear old General Sherman.

Will you present to the members of the Army of the Tennessee, my warm regards, and believe me,

Affectionately yours,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

MACON, MO., October 12, 1903.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR COLONEL:—Since meeting you a year ago at Cincinnati, Ohio, I have been looking forward with pleasing anticipation to reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Washington, October 15 and 16, 1903, and up to last Friday I expected to try and make the trip, but the state of my health has compelled me to forego the pleasure I had anticipated in being present at the thirty-fourth reunion of our loved Society, and also to witness the unveiling of the monument to General Sherman, and also meet with possible acquaintances of the Societies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Potomac. Wishing you and all others in attendance a pleasant, enjoyable meeting, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. C. B. GILLESPIE.

JANESVILLE, WIS., October 12, 1903.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR GENERAL:—Again must send my sincere regrets that I will be unable to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, October 15th and 16th inst.

Besides the great pleasure and distinguished honor of meeting face to face the grand and honored comrades of the Army of Tennessee, I shall be denied the great privilege of witnessing the unveiling and dedication of the statue of the grand old hero, General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Of the first, where we can not meet here face to face, God will atone by granting a future meeting for his armies whose battles they fought; and for the second, he will unveil to his soldiers in the near finality an indelible monument.

"Requiescat in pace."

Now, dear General, you will observe that I am trying to establish a belief in all in the old-time saying that there is compensation in every disappointment or adversity.

Enclosed please find a copy of a certified record of my military and brief personal history.

Begging you most sincerely to accept my thanks for your many courtesies, and that the reunion will be a great success, I remain,

Very truly yours,

EDWARD G. HARLOW.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1903.*

MR. HENRY A. CASTLE,

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have your courteous invitation to attend the banquet of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Ohio, on the 16th instant, and thank you for the attention. I regret to be compelled to send my regrets, but it will be impossible for me to attend the banquet on account of previous engagements.

Very truly yours,

W. H. HOOD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 13, 1903.*

HENRY A. CASTLE,

Chairman Banquet Committee:

DEAR SIR:—Secretary Hitchcock directs me to say that absence from the city has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of the invitation to be present as the guest of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland and Army of the Ohio, at the banquet at the Arlington Hotel, Friday, October 16, 1903, and to express his regret that he will be unable to accept the same on account of an engagement made for that evening before his return to the city.

Very truly yours,

W. SCOTT SMITH,
Private Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1903.*

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,

Chairman Banquet Committee:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your kind letter of the 8th of October, inviting me to attend the banquet to be given on the 16th.

I highly appreciate the honor you have done me in asking me to be present on this most interesting occasion, and greatly regret that it will not be in my power to avail myself of your courtesy.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN HAY.

*Proceedings of the Society*NEW ORLEANS, *October 12, 1903.*GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL:—It is the regret of my life that I can not be with my old comrades at this reunion, but circumstances forbid. My love and greeting to General Dodge and all old friends. I shall always feel that my loss in not being present to aid in honoring our old commander in the unveiling of his statue and in failing to participate in this reunion of all our armies is irreparable, but it was simply impossible for me to leave.

Yours,

E. JONAS.

. CINCINNATI, *October 11, 1903.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—We fully expected to be with the Army of the Tennessee in Washington this week, but my husband has to send his regrets from his bed in the hospital, with kindly greetings to all his old comrades.

Cordially yours,

LOUISA ANDERSON KEMPER.

THE KILBOURNE & JACOBS MANUFACTURING CO.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, *October 16, 1903.*COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary, Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR CADLE:—I had fully intended to be present at the meeting at Washington, and sent you a card asking you to reserve seats for myself and wife for the dedication of the Sherman statue, also ticket to the banquet. I wired you to-day that I was unable to be present, but wished to pay for the banquet ticket reserved for me. I enclose herewith \$10.00 in payment for same. I have no doubt you had a most enjoyable time, and I greatly regret that I could not be present.

Yours very truly,

JAMES KILBOURNE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1903.*MR. HENRY A. CASTLE,
Chairman Banquet Committee,
Post Office Department, Washington:

SIR:—I regret that absence from the city will prevent acceptance of the invitation of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Ohio, to be

present at the banquet to be given at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, at 7:30 p. m., Friday, October 16, 1903.

Yours respectfully,

P. C. KNOX.

COLUMBUS, O., *October 16, 1903.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

*Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.:*

On account of sickness in family, unable to attend meeting, but desire to pay for banquet ticket subscribed for.

JAMES KILBOURNE.

CALUMET PLACE,

13TH AND CLIFTON STREETS, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1903.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Post Office Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—I have been to Illinois and Mississippi, and have only just returned home, hence the long delay in replying to your postal.

I write to explain to you that Mrs. Tucker will be with me at the banquet, as also her son, Logan Tucker, and I will be very greatly obliged if you will let me know if there is any other fee besides what Mrs. Tucker sent you a day or two ago in connection with Logan's enrollment on the list of the Army of the Tennessee, as I am so anxious to have his name appear as a descendant of General Logan.

I hope you will not be disappointed in what I have to say at the banquet, and I should be so glad if it were possible for you to make my house your home while you are in Washington. Be assured there is plenty of room for you, and I shall do all in my power to make your stay a pleasant one.

If there is anything else that I should do, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

MARION, IND., *October 13, 1903.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Since advising you that I would attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 15th and 16th inst., I regret very much to inform you that sickness in my family renders it impossible for me to leave home.

This is a very great disappointment—more than I can express.

Yours truly,

WOODSON S. MARSHALL.

*Proceedings of the Society*MILWAUKEE, WIS., *October 15, 1903.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

Arlington, Washington, D. C.:

Most sincerely regret my inability to be with you at the unveiling of statue to our beloved commander. Give my sincere regards to all comrades of Army of the Tennessee.

F. H. MAGDEBURG.

CINCINNATI, *October 13, 1903.*

CAPTAIN JOHN T. TALBOTT,

Washington, D. C.:

DEAR TALBOTT:—I find myself confronted by what to me is a serious calamity, on the eve of my intended departure for Washington. My wife has been suffering for some weeks with her ear. She or I had no idea that it was serious. It has developed, however, that she will be compelled to undergo a surgical operation to-day. I can not, of course, think of leaving home under such circumstances.

As this will be the last time the grand divisions of the Army of the Civil War will meet together in the Nation's Capital, I hoped to have been present and meet my comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. To forego such a pleasure is a great deprivation, as you will appreciate.

Hoping at some future time to have the pleasure of meeting you at Washington or elsewhere, I am, sincerely,

Your friend and comrade,

WM. K. MCCOMAS.

1736 N STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1903.*

Mrs. Miles begs leave to inform the Chairman of the Banquet Committee that General Miles is absent from town, and will not return in time to have the pleasure of accepting the invitation of the Societies of the Army of the Potomac, the Ohio, the Tennessee, and the Cumberland, for the banquet on Friday evening, October 16.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES,
HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF COLORADO,
417-418-419 KITTREDGE BUILDING.

DENVER, COLO., *October 12, 1903.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Corresponding Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR COLONEL:—Notice of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee duly received. And again I am compelled to draw on my weary brain to write suitable regrets in which to express the intense feeling of disappointment that fills my soul, at not being able to attend the meeting.

If the almighty dollars were not so infrequent, "there are others besides myself" that I am sure would be with you at this notable and interesting meeting of our Society.

In some men's lives the pathway of time is strewn with many regrets, the chief regret in mine is that I am not permitted to attend all the meetings of our Society.

I realize what a glorious time you will have—mingling with, and swapping stories with, comrades of the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio and the Potomac; but in your happiness and enjoyment, and while sitting at the banquet table, may you remember how saddened will be the hearts of those of us who are absent. If I remember rightly, there has not been a meeting of our Society since 1868, at Chicago, when representatives of the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland, Ohio and Potomac met with us. What a glorious reunion that was—Grant, Sherman, Thomas, Slocum, Logan, Belknap, Woods, and so many more of the leaders of those famous organizations.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

A. A. PERKINS.

CINCINNATI, *October 13, 1903.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,
*Secretary Army of Tennessee,
Washington, D. C.:*

Regret inability to be present at reunion. May all have good time; none deserve it more. Cordial greeting to all.

O. W. NIXON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 14, 1903,*

DEAR SIR:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 13th instant, inviting me, on behalf of the Committee on Banquet of the Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio and Potomac, to be the guest of those societies at their joint banquet, at the Arlington Hotel, Friday, October 16th, at 7:30 P. M.

I take great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,
Chairman of Committee, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1903.*

MY DEAR MR. CASTLE:—I have your favor of the 8th instant, asking me to be a guest on the occasion of the banquet to be given at the Arlington Hotel, on Friday evening next. .

Proceedings of the Society

You are aware of the precarious condition of my health, and will therefore pardon me if I do not give you a definite answer at this time.

I expect to have with me at that time my brother-in-law, Colonel W. S. Cameron, of Jamestown, N. Y., who was an officer in the Army of the Tennessee. Colonel Cameron is coming to Washington to attend the exercises to be held at the time of the unveiling of the Sherman statue.

I would be pleased if you could obtain for him a ticket to the banquet, and desire to pay the regular price for such ticket.

Very truly yours,

H. C. PAYNE.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,

Chairman Banquet Committee.

FLORA, ILL., October 13, 1903.

MAJOR GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—It would give me a very great pleasure to be with you and so many old comrades at the reunion in Washington—probably the greatest gathering of our Society which will ever again occur—but the condition of my health, at past 85 years, is such I can not prudently go from home. All honor to our great commander, General Sherman, whom it was my pleasure to have long known and under whose direct command I served in the first great battle for Vicksburg.

Wishing you personally yet many years in the full enjoyment of life and the distinguished honors so justly bestowed upon you by your countrymen, I am, with great sincerity,

Most truly yours,

LEWIS B. PARSONS,

Late Brigadier and Brevet Major General.

WHITE HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1903.

MY DEAR SIR:—The President has received, through Colonel Symons, the badge which you have been good enough to present, and requests me to assure you that your courtesy is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WM. LOEB, JR.,

Secretary to the President.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 13, 1903.

COLONEL C. CADLE,

MY DEAR SIR AND COMPANION:—I am very sorry and grievously disappointed that I cannot be with the comrades and companions of the ever-illustrious Army of the Tennessee, and participate with them and our comrades of the great and heroic Armies of the Potomac, Ohio and

Cumberland in the ceremonies incident to unveiling and presentation of the monument of our beloved and illustrious commander, William T. Sherman—General of all the armies of the Union—friend of every man who ever served loyally in either of them. The occasion will be the most memorable in many respects; the gathering will in all its significance be the most pathetic and historical—while glorious—that has occurred since the “Grand Review”—and is not apt to be repeated. I will be with you all in spirit—but deeply grieved not to be with you in person.

Your Comrade,

GEO. D. REYNOLDS,
Late Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

CARLINVILLE, ILL., October 13, 1903.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

*Recording Secretary Society of the Army of Tennessee,
Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I had hoped to be present at the meeting of the Society in Washington, on the 15th. I greatly regret to have to forego the pleasure of participating in the proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and so to meet and greet our old comrades and friends. The occasion is a grand one, not only because the Societies of the Armies of the Potomac, the Cumberland and the Ohio, but, above all, to be present when all the armies that co-operated to maintain the national cause during the Civil War, unite in the dedication of the national statue of General Sherman, our old commander.

While I regret and deplore the conditions which render it impracticable for me to share the pleasure of being present at the meeting, I hope that all the members of our Society may have a most pleasant, glorious time, and find the great meeting to be all that their fondest hopes have led them to anticipate.

And may you, and all the members attending, live long to enjoy, in memory, the pleasure of the present meeting place.

Yours very truly,

JOHN I. RINAKER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1903.

DEAR CAPTAIN CASTLE:—In the absence of Secretary Root, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to him to attend the banquet of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland and Army of the Ohio, and to say that the Secretary will not return from London until the first of November.

Very truly yours,

M. O. CHANCE,
Private Secretary.

Proceedings of the Society

OFFICE OF
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

It gives Colonel Symons great pleasure to accept the kind invitation of the Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee, Potomac, Cumberland and Ohio, to the banquet on October 16th, at the Arlington Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, October 10, 1903.

GENERAL A. HICKENLOOPER,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I very much regret that it will be impossible for me to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Washington, D. C., on October 15th and 16th.

Give my warmest greetings to all the members present. Hoping that you will have a good time, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. STIESMEIER,
No. 1111 Dillon Street.

DES MOINES, IOWA, October 20, 1903.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I want to thank you heartily and unreservedly for remembering me with the Badge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at the recent unveiling ceremonies, sent through my son Charley.

It was one of the keen disappointments of my life that I was not permitted to be present at the ceremonies in Washington, 15th and 16th inst., but my physician was very positive in prohibiting it. My regret is really softened somewhat by the knowledge that I was not forgotten by old and treasured military friends.

Very sincerely,

Your friend,

HOYT SHERMAN.

18 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK, September 2, 1903.

COLONEL C. CADLE,

*Recording Secretary, Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 15th ultimo came during my absence from the city on a vacation, hence my delay in acknowledging.

I enclose herewith one dollar annual dues, as called for by your constitution.

Yours truly,

H. D. TICHENOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 9, 1903.

MY DEAR MR. CASTLE:—Please accept my thanks and appreciation for your invitation to attend a banquet and be the guest of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Ohio, at the Arlington Hotel, Friday evening, October 16. I will be in Ohio at the time, and must therefore decline.

Please convey to the fortunate survivors of those heroic and distinguished armies my best wishes, together with my appreciation of the distinguished honor of the invitation.

Very sincerely yours,

L. M. SHAW.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,
Auditor for the Post Office Department.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW YORK, October 13, 1903.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
*Secretary, Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Although I accepted by postal card an invitation to attend the reunion and banquet at Washington on Thursday and Friday next, I am unable to do so on account of business which cannot be postponed, and I am expected to leave here for the west on Thursday to attend to it. As I have been especially unfortunate in my attempts to attend the reunions recently, I send this letter with much regret.

It is some years since I had the pleasure of meeting you, in your home in Cincinnati, and I have anticipated seeing you this week at Washington, with many of the old friends and comrades. You have my best wishes, and I trust the reunion will be a very happy one, of which I have no doubt.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS P. WILSON,
Of St. Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1903.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,
Post Office Department:

DEAR SIR:—I have much pleasure in accepting your courteous invitation to attend the banquet at the Arlington Hotel, at 7:30 P. M. on Friday, the 16th, as the guest of the societies of the four armies.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Proceedings of the Society

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1903.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,

*Care of Post Office Department:
Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—Since I accepted your kind invitation to attend the banquet at the Arlington on Friday evening, a matter of importance connected with my public duties has come up, which, to my great regret, will make it impossible for me to be present. I therefore return herewith both of the tickets you were good enough to send me.

Very truly yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1903.

HON. HENRY A. CASTLE,

*Chairman, Banquet Committee,
care The Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.:*

MY DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, inviting me, on behalf of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland, and Army of the Ohio, to be present at their banquet on Friday evening, October 16th. In reply, I beg to assure you that the courtesy of your invitation is greatly appreciated, and I wish that it were possible for me to accept. I regret to state, however, that, owing to the pressure of my official duties, I shall not be able to make any engagements of this kind for some time to come.

With cordial thanks for the invitation and best wishes for the success of the banquet, I am,

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,

KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 27, 1903.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

*Recording Secretary, Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—That I was unable to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Washington this month is deeply regretted by me. To meet the comrades—the surviving officers

of the Army of the Tennessee, one of the grandest armies in the world's history—would have indeed been a pleasure. To have been present at the unvelling of the statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman would have been an occasion of special interest to me, as that great leader was not only my ideal soldier, but was my personal friend.

I am grateful to my old comrades-in-arms for electing me Vice President of the Society for the ensuing year.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Fraternally yours,

WM. WARNER.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *October 15, 1903.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

*Headquarters Army of Tennessee,
Washington, D. C.:*

Greetings to the assembled comrades. Regret cannot be with you.

WM. E. WARE.

PEORIA, PEORIA COUNTY, ILL., *October 13, 1903.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Army of the Tennessee, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR CADLE:—I fully intended when I mailed you the postal card stating I would attend the meeting, that I would be able to leave here to-day, but I find at the very last moment it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting. Business is such that I feel it my duty to remain in the office. I am very sorry, for I anticipated a pleasant time.

Give my kindest regards to all the comrades, and trusting to be able to meet with you at the next meeting, I am,

Yours respectfully,

R. M. CAMPBELL.

Send me a badge.

The President:—The report will be received and placed on file, unless there is objection.

The report of the Recording Secretary was read as follows:

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

CINCINNATI, O., *October 12, 1903.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE, *President:*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report:

Since our last meeting in Indianapolis, November 13 and 14, 1901, I have compiled and issued the report of that, the thirty-third meeting of our Society.

Proceedings of the Society

I have collected since last meeting the following amounts, which have been transferred to the Treasurer:

Account dues	\$137 50
	118 75—\$256 25
Account interest on Dayton Fund to	
June 1, 1903	279 45—\$536 70

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary,

The President:—The report will be received and placed on file, unless there is objection. I hear none, and it will be so recorded.

The Recording Secretary read the Treasurer's report, which was as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE, *President*:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit my report from the 12th of November, 1901, to October 1, 1903:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 12, 1901.....	\$ 351 51
February 8, 1902, Dues	118 75
April 5, 1902, Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	\$80 10
July 14, 1902, Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	80 00
September 23, 1902 Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	80 00
January 17, 1903, Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	80 00
April 15, 1903, Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	70 00
September 19, 1903 Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	70 00
October 3, 1903, Interest, U. S. Bonds.....	70 00— 530 10
January 8, 1903, Interest, Dayton Fund.....	279 45
December 20, 1902, Sale of Bond	1,083 75
October 10, 1903, Dues	137 95
Total	\$2,501 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Adam Gray & Co., insurance.....	\$ 7 50
Rent	45 00
Rent	45 00
C. Cadle, for miscellaneous expenses.....	33 81
J. L. Bennett, reporting meeting.....	50 00
Rent	45 00

Indianapolis meeting expenses.....	238	65	
Pettibone Manufacturing Co., badges.....	56	00	
Rent	45	00	
Safe deposit box rent.....	5	00	
Beattle Electric Co., repairs.....	2	10	
Rent	45	00	
Keating & Co., printing.....	13	10	
F. W. Freeman Printing Co., printing 33d report....	693	33	
C. Cadie, miscellaneous expenses.....	61	92	
Adams Express Co., freight on 33d report, sent members	81	48	
J. M. Riddell, Clerk.....	25	00	
Rent	45	00	\$1,587 89
Balance\$913 62
October, 10, 1903, Balance on hand.....			\$913 62

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

General Woodhull:—I move that the report be accepted, with the thanks of the Society, and, if it is in order, I would like to move that the executive officers be a committee of the Society to estimate each year in advance the amount of money needed to meet the expenses of the annual meeting, and to assess the same pro rata upon the members of the Society. I work it out that it will be a tax of about a dollar or a dollar and a half and possibly two dollars a year. A great mistake was made when we were allowed to become life members, crediting on our life membership fee the dues that we had paid, because the rule of a life membership is that the lump sum paid, when invested, will yield enough to take care of the expenses. It has not proven so in our case, and we are running steadily behind and eating up our principal, which is not a wise thing for any society to do. The tax will be such a small one that I do not think anybody will object to it. It is perfectly right and proper that the Society shall meet the expenses of the annual meeting and that subscriptions should not be taken as formerly. This little tax I do not think anybody in the Society will object to, and it will keep our fund on a level basis, we will simply collect just about as much as the expenses will warrant. As I understand it, the income from the invested funds will take care of all the other expenses, and that the ex-

penses of our meetings are the only ones that draw heavily upon our reserve fund, and those ought to be taken care of each year.

Colonel Cadle:—I stated in my report of 1901 that we had funds enough, even at our present rate of expenditure, to last the Society for fifteen years, and I think at the end of that time there may be something left to those who may succeed us.

General Woodhull:—That may be true, but there may be some extraordinary expenses. At any rate, I think that we ought to keep this fund without trenching upon it.

Captain Ogg:—The suggestion of my comrade on the right is the very idea that I earnestly pleaded for twelve years ago. I have always felt that it was a grievous mistake to lessen our permanent fund, and it seems to me that a dollar's dues from each member of this Society annually, something like that, will maintain our fund at the present status. I hope something of the kind will be done.

Captain Tuthill:—This matter has been discussed several times before. Nearly all those who are members of this Society now have been from the first, and have paid their dues and become life members and created this fund. Colonel Cadle tells us there is sufficient for fifteen years. I do not know that there is any good purpose to be subserved by preserving this fund for future generations. I think the men who created the fund ought to have the benefit of it. To add now a burden to these old men—and it is a burden to some—seems to me an ungracious and unnecessary act. I think if there is any exceptional expense necessary to incur at any time, the Society can then vote to make an assessment if they want to, or raise sufficient by subscription.

Captain Prophet:—I think the motion ought to be divided, and let us vote first on the adoption of this report.

The President:—The report has been received and placed on file, as there was no objection. We do not have to adopt the report. The other part of the motion is in order.

Captain Prophet:—The motion was made.

The President:—Yes, I understood it.

General Warner:—I move to amend the resolution of my friend on the right, where he makes it mandatory upon the executive officers of the Society, that it be discretionary with them.

General Woodhull:—I accept that.

Colonel Cadle:—Captain Tuthill has said that this question has been before the Society several times. It has been. We have always concluded that we had money enough to last us as long as we lived, if not longer, and that we should use that money for our expenses. I am sorry that I cannot agree with General Woodhull's suggestion. I think we should go on as we have.

Captain Mattison:—I move that the motion of General Woodhull be laid upon the table.

Colonel Jackson:—I merely wish to add my voice to what has been said, that I do not think this is necessary. I do not understand that those who are doing most to keep up the organization think it necessary. They have so stated to us several times.

The motion to lay upon the table was carried.

The report of the committee on the Sherman statue was presented by Colonel Noble, as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *October 1, 1903.*

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Treasurer,

In account with Sherman Statue Committee (Society of the Army of the Tennessee).

RECEIPTS.

1901.		
Oct. 1,	Balance on hand, as per report.....	\$3,637 63
1903.		
June.	Interest on fund	145 33
		<hr/> \$3,782 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

1902.		
Sept. 22,	Check to Carl Rohl Smith, legal representative.....	\$2,500 00
1903.		
April 27,	Check to Carl Rohl Smith, legal representative.....	1,000 00
July 17,	Check to Carl Rohl Smith, legal representative.....	282 96
	Balance	<hr/> \$3,782 96

This fund has thus been expended, and the account is closed.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Treasurer.

TO COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Proceedings of the Society

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 1, 1903.

Treasurer of Sherman Statue Committee (Society of the Army of the Tennessee) reports, in connection with his final report of this date, a summary of the fund of this Committee, as expended upon vouchers duly submitted.

1894.		
Oct. 14,	Balance received from the late Colonel James F.	
	How, as Treasurer	\$7,016 15
	Interest earned by fund on deposit to Dec. 31, 1897...	261 36
	Balance	\$7,277 51
1896.		
Jan. 8,	By check to Carl Rohl Smith.....	2,000 00
	Balance	\$5,277 51
	Interest earned by fund on deposit to May 31, 1901....	621 77
	By fund received from Grand Army of the Republic...	238 35.
	Balance	\$6,137 63
1901.		
April 26,	By check to Sara Rohl Smith.....	2,500 00
	Balance	3,637 63
	Interest earned by fund on deposit to June, 1903.....	145 33
	Balance	\$3,782 96
1902.		
Sept. 22,	By check to Sara Rohl Smith.....	\$2,500 00
1903.		
April 23,	By check to Sara Rohl Smith.....	1,000 00
July 17,	By check to Sara Rohl Smith.....	282 96—\$3,782 96

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Treasurer.

Reports have been made by the Treasurer at meetings of the Society dated October 27, 1897; October 15, 1898; October 2, 1899; November 12, 1900, all of which have been accepted and are set forth in the printed reports of the Society. The final report is herewith.

All vouchers for the whole expenditures are herewith submitted, and it is requested that they be examined, and the report accepted and approved.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
*Treasurer of General Sherman Statue Committee,
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.*

It was moved that the report be accepted, and the motion was carried.

The President:—I think the thanks of the Society are due to the Treasurer of the Sherman Statue Committee for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties.

A motion was made in accordance with the suggestion of the President, and it was carried.

The President:—There is nothing to add as to the Grant statue to what I said in my opening remarks. Shrady and Casey, two distinguished artists, have the contract. In selecting the models, we brought together the best talent of the country, Mr. Saint Gaudens and Mr. French on the part of the sculptors, and Mr. Burnham and Mr. McKim on the part of the architects, and General Schofield and General Merritt as companion soldiers. The commission was: The Secretary of War, the Chairman of the Library Committee, Senator Wetmore and the President of this Society. They were all unanimous; but Shrady was such a young man, and competing with so many able, older sculptors, that the commission suggested that we have a second model of the statue made. That was done, and the commission was again unanimous upon that. I do not know whether the Society has ever seen the model, but I think if they have they are pleased with it. It is full of life; it is Grant, there is no mistaking it. On the right of the grand esplanade is a battery of artillery coming into action, and on the left a charge of cavalry. It is full of life. Grant sits there, immovable, as we have all seen him, no excitement or anything of that kind. It certainly is a fine model. Young Casey, the architect, is a son of General Casey, Chief Engineer at one time. Shrady is a young man who has made a mark in New York. As I said, the contracts have been signed, and the artists are at work. They are given five years to complete the statue.

By unanimous consent of the Society, the Corresponding Secretary was directed to furnish the Badge of the Society to certain other societies which had requested the same.

The committee appointed for the nomination of officers presented a report, recommending the election of the following as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—General G. M. Dodge.

Vice Presidents—Major William Warner, Missouri; General John C. Black, Illinois; Colonel James Kilbourne, Ohio; Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, Pennsylvania; Colonel O. D. Kinsman, District of Columbia;

Captain George Ady, Colorado; Major W. R. McComas, Ohio; Major D. W. Reed, Iowa; Major George Mason, Illinois; Major W. L. B. Jenney, Illinois; General W. T. Clark, Colorado; Captain John B. Colton, Missouri; Captain G. A. Busse, Illinois; Colonel B. H. Peterson, Louisiana; General J. W. Barlow, Connecticut.

Corresponding Secretary—General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer—Major Augustus M. Van Dyke.

Recording Secretary—Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

Colonel Hawes moved that the report be adopted, and the motion was carried. Colonel Hawes put the motion to the Society.

The President:—I wish to say to the Society that there are present with us two of the children of General Sherman, Father Sherman and Mrs. Fitch, and I will ask them to come forward and be presented to the Society. 'Cump Sherman also.

It is a very great pleasure for me, and gives me great satisfaction, to present to you the children of our old commander. Father Sherman will say a word.

Father Sherman:—Ladies and Gentlemen and Comrades, I am taken entirely by surprise, I need hardly tell you; but whenever General Dodge tells one of the Sherman boys to do anything, the old instinct of obedience masters us, and so I suppose I will have to say a few words to you. Seeing General Noble sitting there reminds me of when I was one of his pupils in the law school in St. Louis. Old Judge Ricker once called on a man to recite, and the man made a mistake. The Judge looked at him over his glasses, and said: "How did you come to miss the lesson?" "No time to study it," he said. "Why did you try to answer, sir?" "Oh, I thought I would make a shot." "Well," said the Judge, "most men don't shoot unless their gun is loaded." I have got to shoot without having the gun loaded, because I am loaded for tomorrow night. It won't do to let your cannon go off too soon. One of my first recollections is of a cannon going off too soon, when I was with you in the camp at Big Black. About midnight we heard the roar of a gun, and, quick as thought, we were all out—did not know what it might mean. Pretty soon an orderly came up and said the fuse hadn't acted rightly the day before and the gun had gone off in the night, and it was a false alarm. That was my first experience of that kind.

As I stand among you, gentlemen, and as I see the whitening

hairs and the thinning ranks, I think of those that are gone, and I think of one who died within a week and over whose casket I stood only three days ago. A week ago General Chetlain met him and said: "You will be with us, down in Washington next week?" "If I am living," he said; and he is no longer living. I stood beside our Mary, and tried to console her as she looked into that casket, and she told her own uncle to put aside his grief and hers, and come to this meeting. And so I am glad to have had this chance to say a word that is personal of grief for Comrade Pearson and for the absence of Mary, who is with us in heart. I do think that that touching instance of putting aside private grief for an occasion of joy such as this is a mark of that which is best of the grand old Army of the Tennessee. Tomorrow night I will not be allowed to praise you as much as I would like to do, because when I respond to that toast I must try and keep all the lines equally advanced. I must remember that the Cumberland and the Potomac are sometimes a little bit jealous, as they think that the Army of the Tennessee was closer to the heart of William Tecumseh Sherman than any other; but I simply want to say that that action of our Mary is a mark of that great cordiality, that sweet comradeship, of that tender kindness which bound you gentlemen so closely together in the days of the war, has kept you together since, and which makes this Society exceptionally dear to the hearts of all the Sherman family.

I am not going on now to deliver an oration. I am delighted to be with you, and I take this occasion to thank each and every one of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee for all they have done to make this unveiling of my father's statue a great national event; for I have felt for the last month, from the reports in the papers and from everything that has been said of the enthusiasm of the old soldiers in the West, that it was to be such, and made so by your cordial loyalty and love of my father, and therefore I am happy to take advantage of this occasion in an informal way to offer you the grateful and undying thanks of my father's family, of all his children and all his grandchildren, who are represented here, for all that you have done, and done so cordially and with so much love for his memory, to make him live before the people as he stands before them in remembrance, and, in a far

better way, to show that he lives in the hearts of the comradeship of the old years of '61 to '65. I thank you.

A Member:—Won't the lady say a word?

Mrs. Fitch:—My brother has expressed my sentiments so well that it is unnecessary for me to speak to you.

Colonel Cadle read this letter from Mary Logan Pearson Kent:

532 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO, ILL.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary, Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

MY DEAR COLONEL—The news of papa's sudden death has perhaps been conveyed to you before now, but for fear that it has not, I felt that I wanted to write to you and ask that you notify General Dodge and the other members of the Society, at the reunion in Washington. Papa was planning to go to Washington, and my husband and I expected to accompany him, but last Tuesday (October 6) the message containing the news of his death came to me, and yesterday we laid him beside our precious mother in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., our old home and the birthplace of my brother and myself.

I know what a shock the news of his death will be to his old friends and comrades in the Army of the Tennessee, and I also know how deeply they will sympathize with my brother and me in our great sorrow, for they, better than almost any one else outside of our own family, know what a loving and indulgent father he has always been.

It seems so hard to think of life without either mamma or papa, but I am grateful for the comfort of my dear husband's love, and will try to be brave for his sake, and because I know they both would have me.

Please extend to my dear friends in the Society my loving greetings, and believe me

Always affectionately yours,

MARY L. PEARSON KENT.

Saturday, October 10, 1903.

The President:—I forgot to announce to you that immediately on the receipt of the notice of the death of General Pearson, I sent to the daughter a dispatch of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Society.

Captain Tuthill:—I think it will not be out of place, and I am sure it will be very pleasant to all the members of the Society and the ladies who are here, to be presented to Mrs. Fitch, Father Sherman and Tecumseh Sherman. This is a family affair.

The President:—In a very few moments we will do it. Has any member of the Society anything further to present?

A recess was taken and an informal reception was held.

The President:—The Army of the Potomac at 8 o'clock this evening gives a reception to all the armies at Rauscher's. The Army of the Tennessee is expected to meet here at half-past seven, and they will have an escort here to conduct us there. You can go individually, if you please. Printed invitations have been issued, with cards, which every member of the Society should have. There is one for each member.

The unveiling of the statue is at 2:30 o'clock. The President will be on the stand at 2:30 and review the parade of the regular military forces. You should all be in your seats by a quarter or twenty minutes past two, because when the parade starts it will be impossible for you to get on the grounds. The seats are numbered, and you can obtain tickets from Colonel Cadle. It is proposed that the Army of the Tennessee meet here at 2 o'clock and march to the place.

Adjourned.

THE GENERAL SHERMAN STATUE COMMITTEE

ERRATA.

The General Sherman Statue Committee, Colonel W. McCrory died February 17, 1903, should be February 17, 1893.

Colonel J. F. HOW, (a) *St. Louis, Mo. (Treasurer). Died July 9, 1896.*

Brigadier-General ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Brigadier-General JOHN W. NOBLE, *Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.*

Colonel DAVID B. HENDERSON, *Dubuque, Iowa.*

Major S. E. BARRETT, (b) *Chicago, Ill., Resigned.*

Colonel AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, *Chicago, Ill. Died October 15, 1903.*

Colonel W. MCCBORY, (c) *Minneapolis, Minn. Died February 17, 1903.*

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE, *Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary.*

^a Succeeded by Brigadier General Andrew Hickenlooper.

^b Succeeded by Colonel Augustus Jacobson.

^c Succeeded by Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

THE GENERAL SHERMAN STATUE COMMITTEE

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

In charge of the inception and prosecution of the Monument.

Constituted by resolution of the Society.

1891, Oct. 8, Chicago, Ill.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1903.

Major-General GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *Council Bluffs, Iowa, President.*

Colonel J. F. HOW, (a) *St. Louis, Mo. (Treasurer). Died July 9, 1896.*

Brigadier-General ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, *Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Brigadier-General JOHN W. NOBLE, *Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.*

Colonel DAVID B. HENDERSON, *Dubuque, Iowa.*

Major S. E. BARRETT, (b) *Chicago, Ill., Resigned.*

Colonel AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, *Chicago, Ill. Died October 15, 1903.*

Colonel W. MCCRORY, (c) *Minneapolis, Minn. Died February 17, 1903.*

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE, *Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary.*

^a Succeeded by Brigadier General Andrew Hickenlooper.

^b Succeeded by Colonel Augustus Jacobson.

^c Succeeded by Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

THE SHERMAN STATUE COMMISSION.

Created by act of Congress approved July 5, 1892.

Major-General GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee;
Chairman May 27, 1896-1904.

Honorable STEPHEN B. ELKINS, *Secretary of War, 1892-93.* (a)
Honorable DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War, 1893-1897.* (b)
Honorable RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, 1897-1899.* (c)
Honorable ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War, 1899-1904.* (d)

Major-General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding the Army of the United States, 1892-1895.

Lieutenant-General NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding the Army of the United States, 1895-1903.

Lieutenant-General S. B. M. YOUNG,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 1903.

IN CHARGE OF ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. ARMY.

Colonel JOHN M. WILSON, 1895-1897.

Lieutenant JOHN S. SEWELL, 1897.

Colonel THEODORE A. BINGHAM, 1897-1903.

Colonel THOMAS W. SYMONS, 1903,

*In charge of completion of Monument and of
Monument and ceremonies of unveiling.*

a No proceedings.

b Competition, and Contract signed; Mr. John Seager, secretary of commission.

c No record of meetings.

d Mr. W. S. Coursey elected secretary December 10, 1900. Mr. Merritt O. Chance, secretary, October 10, 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

During the proceedings of the twenty-third meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Chicago, Ill., October 7-8, 1891, General Grenville M. Dodge offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a suitable tribute to their late President and commander and "to recommend some action by the Society to commemorate his death by a suitable memorial." Colonel James F. How added a resolution calling for a committee of five for the raising of funds "from the members of this Society" to be used in the erection of a monument to General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, and "to have full power to use any funds collected by them, in the erection of such a monument as they may approve, at such locality as they may decide."

These propositions were drawn in formal resolutions and adopted unanimously on October 8, 1891, "that there should be some suitable and permanent expression of the respect, admiration, and gratitude felt by the American people for the noble character, lofty patriotism, and invaluable services of General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN"—locating the statue at the national capital—and authorizing the president of the Society to appoint a committee of five persons to be known as the "General Sherman Statue Committee," with authority to collect subscriptions in the name of the Society and to memorialize the Congress of the United States to aid in the work.

This committee was appointed.

On November 9 following, at a meeting of the committee, resolutions were adopted constituting Generals Henderson and Noble a committee on legislation to ask an appropriation of \$50,000, being the same amount contributed by Congress "for site, pedestal, and statue" of Generals Hancock, Logan, and Sheridan; also authorizing the committee to invite the Societies of the Armies of the Ohio, Potomac, and Cumberland, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Grand Army of the Republic, through their chief officer, to unite in raising the fund desired; also to request the citizens of the sev-

eral States and Territories to contribute, and instructing the chairman to appoint a committee of five in each state to carry out the object proposed, with power to appoint subcommittees to aid them in their work. A form of circular was adopted, setting forth the plans of the committee, to be addressed to the societies named, asking their cooperation and assistance.

On November 11, 1891, the committee issued an appeal to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee urging that "a sum sufficiently large should be obtained from our members to enable us to appeal to others for assistance in carrying on the work."

The efforts of the Society were made the subject of General Orders, No. 7, Albany, N. Y., January 9, 1892, Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic. In stirring pronouncement, the following tribute was paid to the subject of the proposed memorial:

He of all the preeminently great commanders during the struggle for national unity, since the war, was superlatively one of us. At our campfires and reunions, department or national encampments, "Uncle Billy" was ever a prominent and welcome figure. His efforts for the welfare and pleasure of the "boys," no matter how arduous or how great a drain upon his time, were always deemed a labor of love and duty, to be fulfilled without abatement. No honors paid him abroad or at home ever tended to weaken his love and solicitous interest in those who "marched with him from Atlanta to the sea," or stood a bulwark between the nation and its foes on bloody, hard-fought fields.

A contribution was urged by every command, no matter how small the amount, "so that when the statue is erected in Washington every soldier who sees it will feel that it is a part of his effort."

On February 10 the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee were advised of what had been done and were called upon to make every effort through their posts and by individual exertion among themselves and friends to aid in swelling the fund.

Through the exertions of the committee on legislation, assisted by the general committee and friends in and out of Congress, that body, under act approved July 5, 1892, enacted "for the preparation of a site and the erection of pedestal for a statue of the late General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, said site to be selected

by, and said pedestal to be erected under the supervision of the General Sherman Statue Commission, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the United States Army * * * fifty thousand dollars."

The commission having been authorized, no initial action was taken respecting the actual erection of the statue pending the collection of funds from private sources.

The following exhibits the various appropriations made by Congress in connection with the Sherman statue, from 1892-1904:

Designation of Item.	Date appropriated.	Amount appropriated.
FOR PEDESTAL AND STATUE.		
For the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late William T. Sherman, said site to be selected by and said pedestal be erected under the supervision of the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General Commanding the United States Army, and any part of the sum hereby appropriated not needed for preparation of site and the erection of a pedestal may be used and extended in the completion of said statue of the late William T. Sherman	July 5, 1892	\$50,000.00
For the completion of the equestrian statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman.....	Mar. 2, 1895	30,000.00
For removal of present iron fence around the site of the statue and setting up of a substantial granite curb in place thereof	June 6, 1900	8,000.00
For construction of roadways and paths and improvement of grounds about the statue.....	June 28, 1902	1,500.00
For completing and unveiling the statue.....	do.....	4,000.00
For extra steps and mosaic work at base of the statue.....	Dec. 22, 1902	8,000.00
Appropriating and reappropriating and making available sums remaining over for the statue, and for improvement of grounds, etc.....	Feb. 18, 1904	8,000.00
Total public.....		109,500.00
<i>Contribution from private sources.</i>		
A statement by the treasurer to the General Sherman Statue Committee dated St. Louis Sept. 9, 1895, showed a balance Aug. 31, 1895, on deposit to the credit of the fund \$13,332.49. In addition there were other sums in sight to bring the aggregate up to the amount named.....		14,469.91
Total public and private.....		123,969.91

On March 22, 1895, the formal announcement was made by General Dodge, president, that "a committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the president of the same society,

the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant-General of the Army, have the authority to erect and supervise the construction of an equestrian monument to General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, in Washington, D. C.," and invited "such artists as desire to compete for the erection of the said statue and pedestal to submit models."

In a circular of June 20, General Dodge, president, in behalf of both the committee and the commission, in reply to letters from sculptors asking for a more detailed statement of the conditions of the competition, after referring the matter to the National Sculpture Society and consultation with a number of artists, submitted rules which would govern the competition, the essential features of which were:

The sum of \$96,000, raised by subscription and appropriation, is available and competition is invited.

This amount must cover all expenses of the statue ready for unveiling, including four awards of \$1,000 each and incidentals of all kinds, leaving \$90,000 actually available for the statue and pedestal.

The monument to be placed in one of the United States reservations in the city of Washington, D. C.

An accurate and elaborate model of the design, scale 1 inch to 1 foot, both pedestal and equestrian statue, to be delivered free of expense to G. M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, care of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on or before January 1, 1896.

The artists of the next four designs, if deemed satisfactory, but not accepted, after the accepted one, to be paid \$1,000 each.

The successful competitor to enter into contract with the United States and give bonds in the sum of \$25,000 for the performance of the work. A full description, dimensions, character of materials, and other necessary information to accompany each model. Full name to be given and no secrecy maintained; models to be in plaster, no drawings accepted; only artists and sculptors residing in the United States or Americans residing abroad allowed to compete. A committee of the National Sculpture Society to pass on the artistic character of the models and experts in bronze castings to decide as to quality of materials. The right to reject any and all designs reserved by the commission. Public

exhibition of models to be had two weeks before final decision, the full-sized statue to be modeled and all stone and bronze work to be done in the United States.

The following sculptors of established reputation submitted models in compliance with the terms and regulations of the commission.

Chicago—Carl Rohl-Smith.

New York—H. K. Bush Brown (2 designs), Adrian Jones, James F. Kelly, J. O. Lester, Alfred Luzi, Ferdinand Mirauda, C. H. Niehaus (2 designs), Victor Olsa, W. O. Partridge (2 designs), Richard Hinton Perry, J. Massey Rhind, Edwin M. Van Note.

Paris—George E. Bissel, P. W. Bartlett.

St. Louis—Robert P. Bringham.

Washington—L. Amateis, F. A. T. Dunbar, H. G. Ellicott, Theodore A. Mills.

The exhibit as a whole at the War Department attracted widespread attention. It was largely visited by official and unofficial residents, and many persons of taste or professional interest in art from the principal cities of the United States. In the opinion of experts, connoisseurs, and men and women traveled and of home culture, the collection possessed unqualified artistic merit.

At a meeting of the committee of the Army of the Tennessee in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1896, it was decided: "The twenty-three models for the SHERMAN equestrian statue, on exhibition at the War Department, come within the term limit," and "are hereby accepted for competition."

The primary selection was then made and announced in a letter of January 21, 1896, to the competing artists that "the four models which in their judgment possess the most merit for further elaboration and development" are "those offered in competition" by "P. W. Bartlett, Carl Rohl-Smith, C. H. Niehaus, and J. Massey Rhind," and as "entitled to one of the \$1,000 premiums for merit, the models submitted by H. K. Bush Brown."

The commission had before them the report of the committee from the National Sculpture Society, which reached nearly the same conclusion.

The four sculptors who competed for the final judgment were required to send, free of expense and risk, to General G. M.

Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, care of the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., on or before May 15, 1896, their designs, on a scale of 2 inches to 1 foot, complete, for award to the artist whose design was considered satisfactory. In addition to the premium to the three unsuccessful artists, \$250 were added for additional labor, all other requirements for these models to be in conformity with the circulars of March 22 and June 20, 1895, and the location defined by the committee.

At the meeting of May 26, 1896, Major-General Dodge was authorized to act for the commission and committee in all matters of executing contracts for the erection of the statue and to pay out of the funds under their control in pursuance of said contracts and to see the same duly executed.

At a meeting of the commission at the Office of the Secretary of War on May 27, 1896, General Dodge was made chairman. A secret ballot was taken, without consultation with each other, when it was resolved to accept the model of Carl Rohl-Smith, of Chicago, conditional upon compliance in all respects with the plans and specifications and requirements of the commission and committee appointed by acts of Congress and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

The committee of award were:

The Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont.

The General of the Army, General Miles.

Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, chairman.

Colonel D. B. Henderson,	} Of the General Sherman	
General J. W. Noble,		Statue Committee, Society
Colonel Augustus Jacobson,		of the Army of the Ten-
Colonel Cornelius Cadle,		nessee.

In cooperation with their labors of selection, the commission, as announced in their rules, invited a committee of the National Sculpture Society to pass upon the artistic character of the models. This committee was composed of Augustus St. Gaudens, Bruce Price, J. Q. A. Ward, and D. C. French, who met on January 15, 1896, and examined the models.

The articles of agreement, dated at Washington, D. C., November 18, 1896, were drawn and signed between Daniel S.

Lamont, Secretary of War, Nelson A. Miles, Major-General Commanding U. S. Army, and G. M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, first part, and Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor, of Chicago, of the second part, as follows:

By whereases the appropriations by Congress, submission and acceptance of the model and selection of a site are specifically set forth.

Therefore it is covenanted and agreed between the parties of the first part above named, on behalf of the United States of America and the party of the second part, also above named, that the party of the second part for himself, heirs, etc., will design, model, sculpture, construct, erect, and deliver, within four years from the date of signing the agreement, a bronze equestrian statue of the late General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, together with a granite pedestal therefor, including certain bronze figures and other bronze work and including also the foundation and base upon which said pedestal is to rest, all complete, to constitute a monument; that he will erect said monument on the site selected and upon the general design shown by the model approved by the committee of the Army of the Tennessee and an amended model as suggested to be prepared and submitted to the committee of the Army of the Tennessee, the Secretary of War, and the Major-General commanding the Army and approved before work is commenced, etc.

Then follow specifications for "pedestal for statue of General SHERMAN" above named, the concrete, the foundation of the pedestal proper, of the terrace walls, the buttresses on either side of each flight of steps to be of squared stone masonry, of granite or gneiss of established quality laid in cement of quality as specified for concrete, all according to accepted plans, the shape and size of every stone to be shown in the drawings and strictly followed.

Then is set forth necessary mechanical data and details, of which the following is the substance:

Lettering to be satisfactory to the party of the first part.

The main pedestal which carries the equestrian portrait, statue of General Sherman, height, 17 feet 6 inches.

Group representing "War," height, 8 feet 6 inches.

Group representing "Peace," height, 8 feet 6 inches.

Bas-relief, "Marching Through Georgia," size, 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches.

Bas-relief, "Battle of Atlanta," size, 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches.

Bas-relief, "General SHERMAN planning while the Army Sleeps," size, 4 feet by 3 feet 9 inches.

Bas-relief, "Missionary Ridge," size, 4 feet by 3 feet 9 inches.

Badge of Society of the Army of the Tennessee, size, 5 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.

Coat of arms of the United States, size, 5 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.

On the four corner pedestals:

Statue representing "The Corps of Engineers," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Statue representing "The Cavalry," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Statue representing "The Artillery," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Statue representing "The Infantry," height, 6 feet 6 inches.

Eight portrait medallions to be selected by the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot 3 inches.

Models of all the above to be prepared by the party of the first part and submitted for the approval of the parties of the second part before cast.

To be cast in United States standard bronze from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Samples subject to test.

The bottom edge of the plinth of all the statues to be filed true and out of wind, so as to fit closely to the granite.

The equestrian statue to have two pieces of steel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches square cast solid in one of the fore legs and in one of the hind legs of the horse; to extend into the cap stone 1 foot, and to be secured firmly in place by type metal run hot around them. In addition to these bars to be two bronze expansion bolts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter put down through the bronze plinth, extending into the granite capstone 9 inches, the bolts being of Tobin bronze.

All the other statues to be securely fastened to the granite with bronze expansion bolts of a suitable size and of the same material. All bas-reliefs, medallions, and emblems to be securely fastened to the granite with bronze bolts of the same metal as the bas-reliefs, the outside ends headed and finished not to show.

The work specified to be done by the artist and not by others.

The parties of the first part covenanted to pay out of the appropriations the aggregate sum of \$79,000, and from funds subscribed and furnished by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee the further sum of \$11,000.

Payments to be made as follows:

First. Five thousand dollars when the foundation shall be completed ready for setting for the pedestal and accepted.

Second. Fifteen thousand dollars when the pedestal shall be completed and ready for the equestrian statue and accepted.

Third. Fifteen thousand dollars when the terrace shall be completed and accepted.

Fourth. Five thousand dollars when the entire granite and brick-work shall be completed and accepted.

Fifth. Twenty thousand dollars upon the completion and acceptance of the bronze equestrian statue and all other bronze work at the foundry free of all incumbrances.

Sixth. Nineteen thousand dollars when the bronze statue, emblems, bas-reliefs, etc., are all in position and the whole work completed and accepted by the parties of the first part.

The \$11,000 paid by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee through its president to be:

First. Two thousand dollars on signing of the contract for work on accepted models.

Second. Two thousand five hundred dollars when the plaster model of the equestrian group was accepted.

Third. Two thousand five hundred dollars when plaster models of the two groups, bas-reliefs and emblems were accepted.

Fourth. Two thousand five hundred dollars when plaster models of the four corner figures were accepted.

Fifth. One thousand five hundred dollars when all the bronze work was cast and accepted at the foundry.

All these terms were to be carried out under the direction of General Dodge, representing the commission, by the United States engineer of public buildings and grounds in charge of the work on the monument.

The subfoundation of the statue, which was completed in December, 1898, contains 397.7 cubic yards of concrete; 1,142 of sand and filling; 284 of back filling, and 1,680 of excavation; 204 piles, and 19,717 feet of timber.

The following are the measurements proposed by the sculptor in the accepted model and enlargements proposed by the commission:

	By the sculptor	By the commis- sion.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>
Height of monument.....	47 6	50 6
Height of equestrian.....	17 6	17 6
Height of pedestal.....	30 0	33 0
Length of terrace.....	37 0	41 0
Ground covered from steps in front to steps in rear.....	55 8	59 8
Length of lowest step.....	25 0	35 0
Height of "War" and "Peace"	8 6	9 6
Height of corner figures.....	6 6	7 0

At the meeting of December 3, 1900, General Dodge, president, announced the death of the sculptor at Copenhagen, Denmark, on August 20, which was communicated by cable August 21 and letter August 29, 1900. Also of the desire of the widow of the sculptor to complete the statue herself with such artistic assistance as she could secure. It was agreed to permit the personal representatives of the late Carl Rohl-Smith to proceed without

unnecessary delay to perform the contract in accordance with the designs approved.

Meetings were held from time to time as the work progressed and to meet exigencies as they arose. Every facility in the way of a building was arranged for the convenience of the sculptor.

On February 19, 1898, the order for the construction of the foundation and pedestal was given by the commission, and work began in the spring.

THE STATUE.

After many suggestions and objections by Congress to the East Plaza of the Capitol, the Secretary of War, Mr. Lamont, the Commanding General of the Army, General Miles, and the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, General Dodge, selected as the site "for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee's equestrian statue of General Sherman" that portion of the grounds south of the Treasury Department, bounded as follows: On the north by the street immediately south of the Treasury Department; on the east by Fifteenth street; on the south by D street extended, and on the west by gravel road around the ellipse and the south grounds of the Executive Mansion.

By the appropriation act (urgent deficiency) approved February 18, 1904, Congress declared: "and for the improvement of the grounds in its (the monument) vicinity, which grounds shall be hereafter known as Sherman Plaza."

This gives the site its official name and embraces the area defined by the bounds as fixed above by the Sherman Statue Commission.

The site is commanding and in keeping with the fame of the subject of commemoration. On the north rises the Greek portico of the Treasury Department, suggesting the classic in architecture. On the east stretches away toward the Capitol Pennsylvania avenue, the via triumphalis of Washington, reminiscent of the great review and reminding of the everyday life of the city.

On the south stretch beautiful landscape effects, with the tall, slender outline of the Washington monument in the distance. On the west are seen the picturesque trees and drives of the south park of the White House, with a glimpse of the

chaste white Ionic outlines of the home of the Presidents through the varicolored foliage.

Carl Rohl-Smith was born at Roskild, Denmark, April 3, 1848. In his early years he showed the artistic bent of his thoughts by many well-executed pieces in such rude material as he found at hand. As a youth he was given the advantage of instruction and practice under some of the best Danish sculptors. After acquiring considerable reputation in Europe he came to the United States in the early eighties, locating in Chicago and becoming a naturalized citizen. He not only stood in the first rank of his profession, but, possessing the characteristics of a striking personality, had won friends in every walk of life. Among his best works are the Soldiers and Sailors' monument, at Des Moines, Iowa; the Indian Massacre, an order from the late George Pullman; the Frontiersman, at Austin, Tex., and statues for the Woman's Temple, Chicago. Upon securing the Sherman commission he removed to Washington. In 1900, as a brief respite from his labors, he visited Denmark, where he was suddenly taken fatally ill, his death occurring on August 20 of that year in Denmark.

The story of the inauguration of the work and its prosecution, as well as the sentiment wrought in bronze, is impressively told by the widow of the deceased sculptor.

THE STORY OF THE SHERMAN MONUMENT.

BY MRS. CARL ROHL-SMITH.

As the result of a competition held in January, 1896, Carl Rohl-Smith was selected the designer and sculptor of the Sherman monument.

His sketches, which were commenced in the previous year, underwent some elaboration before his signing the contract with the representatives of the Government of the United States and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, wherein he agreed to complete the monument in four years for the sum of \$90,000, giving his bond for \$30,000.

In the summer of 1897 he moved to Washington, D. C., where he erected a studio and worked incessantly for three years to make the monument a success. Finding the time allowed in the original contract to be insufficient, he applied for and was granted one year's extension, which placed the time of completion to December, 1901, stating in his letter of application, "If one year's time is not enough, I shall ask for more. This work should not suffer on account of lack of time."

On August 20, 1900, Carl Rohl-Smith died in Copenhagen, Denmark.

As to the location of the monument and the general idea by which he had been guided in the elaboration of the sketch model, Rohl-Smith expressed himself in the detailed description accompanying his design as follows: "The gentle sloping grounds south of the Treasury building, with the noble Greek architecture, makes one of the finest sites in the country for a colossal monument, and in elaborating my sketch model I have chosen to preserve the classic style of my first model, both because I think it is the most expressive form for representing General SHERMAN in sculpture, and at the same time it brings the monument into harmony with this splendid building. I regard it as highly important that the monument be thus brought into artistic harmony and relation with its surroundings. The canons of art and the rules for placing monuments in ancient and modern times all point in this direction, and I think it would be fatal to the artistic success of the memorial to disregard these considerations."

Rohl-Smith was much impressed with the character of General SHERMAN and decided to portray him in his full vigor, as he was known by all his fellow participants in the war.

The monument having such a commanding position, overlooking historic Pennsylvania avenue, the sculptor thought the most fitting representation of SHERMAN was to picture him as "on the happiest day of his life, he rode up the avenue, with a true military bearing, acknowledging the plaudits of the people. Rohl-Smith thought that SHERMAN on such an occasion would select a gentle animal, and has portrayed the man as having complete control over the horse, both the rider and his mount being at ease, perfectly understanding each other.

The bas-reliefs are meant to suggest episodes from SHERMAN's life. The "March Through Georgia" (on the north side) was found not to be so dangerous as feared in the North. The men are singing and somebody calling out to "Uncle Billy," who is coming up from behind, accompanied by his staff—Dayton, McCoy and Audenried—with Osterhaus farther out to the left, while the colored folks, hearing the clatter of the hoofs, have stepped outside their huts and with awe look at the spectacle, not exactly understanding the "cause."

The "Battle of Atlanta," on the south side of the monument, is not so much intended to give the historical facts, which all know, as the sense of the battle witnessed from General SHERMAN's headquarters, so well described in his own memoirs. Hearing the cannonade, he and his staff are seen outside the Howard House, listening to what is going on in the distance.

To give the effect of a scene 6 or 7 miles distant in a bas-relief is a difficult undertaking, but Rohl-Smith has made the attempt in his endeavor to picture the Sixteenth Army Corps repulsing the attack of the opposing forces, thereby saving the army from defeat. Nothing but smoke can be seen from headquarters. McPherson has left a short while ago. Little do they expect that the escort which is nearing (in

the left corner of the bas-relief) shall be an escort for his body. Generals Howard and Schofield were for a short time with SHERMAN'S headquarters, and Colonel Poe is seen giving information from a chart.

"Sherman at the Campfire," on the west side, is a free conception after the words of Colonel S. H. M. Byers in "Some Personal Recollections of General Sherman:" "While others slept his little campfire was burning, and often in the long vigils of the night have I seen a tall form walking up and down by that fire." And later: "It was a singularly impressive sight to see his solitary figure walking there by the flickering campfire while the army slept."

By "Missionary Ridge" on the east side is thought of the trying day when SHERMAN had his troops engaged from "dawn of day." He is seen waiting—waiting for signs of General Thomas moving on the center. His men are fighting on the hills in the backgrounds.

There are two groups, "War" and "Peace," one on each side of the monument. "War" is personified by a terrible woman who tramples humanity under feet, tearing all ties asunder, illustrating SHERMAN'S words, "War is hell!" With her are vultures.

"Peace" is shown as a young girl with a flowering branch of a fruit tree. At her feet we see at one side the strong taking care of the weak; at the other, the animals being fed—intended to give the ideal and the material side of life.

To erect a monument in honor of this great commander without doing honor to his men would hardly be in the spirit of the man. Therefore there are medallions of his army and corps commanders: McPherson-Howard, Logan-Blair, Dodge-Ransom, and Grierson-Smith, and four soldiers on watch around the monument. They represent Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, but Rohl-Smith was more interested in giving the different types of good American boys, which made up the army, believing that the uniforms were not the most essential features.

The badge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is given on the south side, below the "Battle of Atlanta."

The pedestal is built by the Harrison Granite Company, of New York, and the granite furnished by the Fletcher Granite Company, of Vermont.

The site chosen for the monument presented difficulties, for it was made ground and water was discovered in the bottom. It was found necessary to sink piles to a depth of 35 feet below the original foundation, so that the depth of the foundation became deeper than the height above ground. For the additional foundation Congress appropriated the sum of nearly \$10,000.

By the time of Rohl-Smith's death the monument was brought so far forward that the commission in charge of the work deemed it best to let his widow have it completed according to his plans and desires. The granite pedestal was set up and paid for by the Government in the spring of 1900. Of the sculpture, the working model for the eques-

trian and the three full-sized soldiers were completed. The fourth was commenced in wax. The four bas-reliefs were nearly completed, and the armature for the colossal equestrian was built, ready for the wax. The models for the groups "War" and "Peace" were carefully worked out in accordance with the monument.

Lauritz Jensen, of Copenhagen, completed the colossal equestrian. He also put the final touches on the bas-reliefs and made the badge of the Army of the Tennessee. Sigvald Asbjornsen, of Chicago, completed the fourth soldier, and Mrs. Theodore A. Ruggles Kitson, of Boston, made the four double medallions. Stephen Sinding, of Copenhagen, started the groups "War" and "Peace" in Denmark, after having promised to bring them over and complete them in the United States. As they were about to be shipped he was taken ill, and sent Carl J. Bonnesen in his place. After having completed the group "Peace" he returned to Denmark, and Sigvald Asbjornsen completed the group "War."

All the sculpture is cast by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.

According to Rohl-Smith's desire, a band of mosaic is laid around the monument, 6 feet wide, with two low steps. In the mosaic is laid the names of all the battles in which SHERMAN took part. Congress appropriated \$8,000 for the mosaic, Mrs. Rohl-Smith made the design and the National Mosaic Company, of Washington, D. C., has laid it.

The following are the inscriptions, subjects of the bronze bas-reliefs, medallions, figures, and emblems on the pedestal and mosaic pavement around the base of the statue:

[North.]

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

1820-1891

Bas-relief—Sherman's March through Georgia

"On no earthly account will I do any act or
think any thought hostile to or in defiance
of the Old Government of the United States"

Alexandria, La., Jan. 18th, 1861.

"War's Legitimate Object Is More
Perfect Peace."

Washington, D. C., Feby. 23rd, 1882.

Inscriptions in the mosaic pavement at the base of the pedestal:

"Griswoldville—Waynesboro—Fort McAllister—Capture of Savannah—
Averasboro—Bentonville—Durham Station—Surrender of Johnston's Army."

Bronze figures northeast angle: "Artillery."
Bronze figures northwest angle of base: "Infantry."

[East.]

Allegorical group "Peace."
Bas-relief "Battle of Missionary Ridge."
Medallions north side of bas-relief:

McPherson.

Howard.

South side of bas-relief:

Grierson.

A. J. Smith.

Bronze figures northeast angle: "Artillery."

Bronze figures southeast angle: "Cavalry."

Mosaic pavement around the base—inscriptions:

"Kenesaw Mountain—Ruff's Mill—Peach Tree Creek—Atlanta—Ezra Church—Utoy Creek—Jonesboro—Capture of Atlanta—Allatoona."

[South.]

Seminole War, 1840-1842.

War in Mexico, 1847-1848

Occupation of California

Civil War, 1861-1865

General Commanding

the Army of the United States

1869-1884

Bas-relief: "The Battle of Atlanta."

Spread eagle in bronze with
shield on breast

Erected by the

Society of the Army of the Tennessee
with the aid of

The Congress of the United States
1903.

Bronze figures southeast angle: "Cavalry."

Bronze figures southwest angle: "Engineers."

Mosaic pavement around the base—inscriptions:

"Chattanooga—Ringgold—Missionary Ridge—Relief of Knoxville—
Meridian Expedition—Dalton—Resaca—New Hope Church—
Dallas—Kulp's Farm."

[West.]

Allegorical group "War"

Bas-relief "Sherman in camp at night."

Medallions north side of bas-relief:

Blair.

Logan.

Proceedings of the Society

South side of bas-relief:

Ransom.

Dodge.

Bronze figures northwest angle: "Infantry."

Bronze figures southwest angle: "Engineers."

Mosaic pavement around the base—inscriptions:

"Bull Run—Shiloh—Corinth—Chickasaw Bluffs—
Arkansas Post—Steeles' Bayou—Jackson—Vicksburg—Colliersville."

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

In every respect the preparations were on a scale and in design in entire harmony with the memorial character of the event and the fame of the subject of commemoration.

The arrangement of the stands afforded an admirable view of the statue and entire proceedings, and being within hearing distance of the speakers the assemblage possessed a decided advantage over previous occasions of a similar character. The grand stand (white) extended across the north side of the inclosure facing south, the front of the statue, for the accommodation of the President and official and nonofficial guests.

The right or west stand (blue) faced obliquely to the northeast, looking toward the President's seat, and was arranged in eight divisions for the use of the societies of the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland. The left or east (red) stand, also in eight divisions, faced obliquely to the northwest toward the grand stand and was set apart for the societies of the Armies of the Potomac and Ohio. At the foot of the western half of the front of the grand stand were seats and tables for the press and a Western Union telegraph operator, wires having been connected with the main office. About 150 park settees for maimed soldiers of the Civil War, in blue and white, were arranged obliquely facing inward along the eastern and western sides of the base of the statue.

The seating accommodations aggregated 2,400, viz., grand stand (north), 350; those on either side (east and west), each 1,050; the park settees, about 500.

The colors employed were national—red, white, and blue. The President's stand, being the center of attraction, was not only tastefully arrayed with an outside display of national flags, but within was entirely covered and draped in the ceiling and

supports of the roof and sides and rear. In this were used 10 large garrison flags, 25 post flags, 22 storm flags, 100 small camp-color flags, 563 yards of white cheese cloth in covering the ceiling and supports of the roof, and 275 yards of colored cheese cloth on the outer posts of the stand to conform with the flag decoration. Also a large number of smaller decorations, as eagles, shields, small silk flags, etc. The draping over the front, sides, and back was particularly effective.

At either corner on the front was a corps flag. The part of the grand stand used by the President, Cabinet, and other noted guests was furnished in keeping with the surroundings, the President's seat being a large leather overstuffed armchair, and those of the members of the Cabinet, speakers, and other distinguished guests golden oak leather cushioned. The floor was covered with Turkish rugs. Strips of carpet were placed on the steps to the stand and three aisles leading to the reserved seats. In the decoration of the wing stands 9 post flags were draped in front between the sections, and 9 storm flags and 9 corps flags on staffs were flown over the front and back about the center of the seating sections with excellent effect.

The statue was hidden behind 2 large garrison flags placed parallel to the sides, suspended by rings from a guide wire east and west and looped together at the top, front and rear. The loosing cord in front was arranged to disengage the flags at the top. At the lower end for the time being hung a weighted cluster of flowers and ribbons. The figures at the four corners of the base were each wrapped in a post flag, so arranged as to be conveniently removed.

The flower features were particularly elaborate and artistic. As a center piece rose the pedestal and surmounting statue with its draping of the national emblem. On the steps at each of the four sides leading up to the mosaic platform around the base stood at an incline a shield 6 feet high of red, white, and blue everlasting, with a border bearing its appropriate inscription—that on the north steps, Society of the Army of the Tennessee; east, Potomac; south, Ohio; west, Cumberland. At the foot of each shield lay two branches of palms, the stems crossed and fastened with ribbons. At the foot of each of the corner figures was a wreath of leaves 7 feet in diameter.

Between the foot of each shield and these wreaths, and connecting them, ran a festoon of laurel leaves 7 inches in diameter entirely around the mosaic platform.

Against each corner, at the foot of the base, stood a wooden shield, hand painted in gold, 6 feet high, each emblazoned with the arms of one of the four societies—northeast, Potomac; southeast, Ohio; southwest, Cumberland; northwest, Tennessee. These shields were united by an inner line of festoons of galox leaves, forming a semicircle, from corner to corner, passing around by the top of the floral shields first mentioned, being caught with floral knots. The total length of these festoons was about 400 feet.

Under the direction of Colonel T. W. Symons, circulars of request for lists of officers of the various branches of the Government and others proper to be invited were issued. Based upon the schedules of names officially reported in reply, 2,171 invitations were distributed.

In order to avoid the confusion hitherto attending similar occasions, the invitation card embodied the name of the guest, as follows:

The Sherman Statue Commission
requests the honor of the presence of

.....
at the unveiling of the Statue of
General William Tecumseh Sherman
at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, N. W.,
October Fifteenth, nineteen hundred and three,
at two-thirty o'clock.

———
Commission
Major General Grenville M. Dodge, President, Society Army of the
Tennessee

Hon Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War.
Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.
Colonel Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
in charge of Monument and Ceremonies.

The favor of a reply is requested
addressed to
Colonel T. W. Symons,
U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

These were enclosed in an envelope officially marked—

OFFICE OF
THE SHERMAN STATUE COMMISSION,
1729 NEW YORK AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Superscription.)
(Address.)

The result was eminently satisfactory, each guest being provided with a correctly assigned seat, and practically all seats being occupied. Others were debarred from occupying places during the unseemly rushes which had so often marred the dignity and comfort of public ceremonies of this character.

As data for future reference it should be said that from the 2,171 invitations issued 1,600 replies were received, of which about 1,100 were acceptances. The invitations were mailed to their respective superscriptions about three weeks in advance of the event. A check list of acceptances and declinations and those not responded to was kept. Upon the acceptance list tickets to the stands were classified and issued so as to bring together in a body the official group, organization, or society in the particular section assigned to it. As far as possible in the arrangement of sections the usual order of precedence was observed, the President's stand naturally being the post of honor and the objective point from which the entire system was arranged.

In connection with the specific lists, blank invitations aggregating 750 were given to the societies of the four armies with which General Sherman had been associated—of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, of the Ohio, and of the Potomac—for distribution among their visiting comrades.

With an authoritative list of acceptances classified and an arrangement of seats to correspond, of which there was a working plan exhibiting seat numbers to correspond with ticket numbers, the placing of holders of invitations was rapid and convenient. The seat tickets, in small envelopes, contained the name of the stand, the number and location being inserted in red ink on the typewritten list. By this means it was also possible to locate certain guests or to issue duplicates of the same ticket, with a check upon any further attempt on the same seat.

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ADMISSION TICKETS FORM.

Ticket.		Coupon
Sec. North (East or West)	Stand No.____	No.____
Admit Bearer to the Unveiling Ceremonies of the Sherman Statue. Guests should be in their seats by 2 P. M. in order to see the parade and review before the unveiling ceremonies.		EAST STAND
Washington, D. C., Oct. 15th, 1908.		Sec.
Colors.	White.	
North Stand (The President's).	(The President, Commission, Diplomatic Corps, Senators, Representatives, and other guests.)	
East Stand.	Red (Societies of the armies of the Ohio and Potomac.)	
West Stand.	Blue (Societies of the Tennessee and the Cumberland.)	

An overflow ticket (green) was issued for south entrance, east and west, admitting only after the parade and review. Seats on park settees on the court were provided.

In order to facilitate the movement of the military and naval parade, and to maintain peace and order in connection with the exercises, ample details of officers, mounted men, and privates of the Metropolitan force, with careful instructions, were stationed along the route of parade, clearing the streets from curb to curb, and near the stands, with directions to regulate the arrival and departure of carriages according to the circular of rules, to keep the areas inside of the ropes about the statue space clear of obstructions or intrusion, and to maintain a clear space of at least 20 feet on either side for the entrance and departure of the distinguished guests from the White House; also to keep the avenues south clear of vehicles, and regulate the arrival and departure of such as are permitted to enter. It was specially noted that persons having a white, red, blue, or green ticket with section and stand noted thereon, as per samples, were to be ad-

mitted to all inclosures. It was also required to exercise care in properly directing and assisting all persons having tickets. A patrol wagon and ambulance were in readiness. Members of the force, except along route of parade, appeared in sack coats and white gloves.

The rules to be observed by carriages in attendance at the ceremonies were equally successful, as follows:

All carriages entered from the north by way of east Executive avenue, between the Treasury building and the White House, and the occupants were required to exhibit their tickets, admitting them to the reviewing stands, to the policemen stationed at the head of this avenue.

Carriages then proceeded down this avenue to the reviewing stands, leaving their occupants at the southwest corner of the Treasury building.

No carriages were permitted to enter the roadway between the Treasury building and the reviewing stands, passengers being obliged to be left at the point designated.

After leaving passengers carriages continued on the roadway, following the iron fence south of the White House to Pennsylvania avenue by the way of west Executive avenue, between the State, War, and Navy building and the Executive office building, and were parked in east Executive avenue, one line on each side of the street, standing lengthwise as far down as a point opposite the south end of the Treasury building and on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue adjoining Lafayette Park.

After the President and his party left the stand and entered the White House grounds upon the completion of the ceremonies, carriages were admitted to approach the reviewing stands for occupants and load on both sides of the street at same point where passengers were deposited, and after loading proceeded by the same route to Pennsylvania avenue as formerly, thus keeping the carriages traveling in one direction.

Carriages were not permitted to stop at the place where unloaded any longer than absolutely necessary to leave occupants.

It was urgently requested that all carriages arrive and be out of the way by 2:15 so as not to interfere with the parade.

From 2:30 until the time the President and his party left the stand no carriage was allowed to cross the roadway opposite the southeast gate of the White House grounds.

Any of the guests leaving the stand before the completion of the ceremonies were able to find their carriages in east Executive avenue or Pennsylvania avenue, where parked as directed above.

The following guests occupied the President's box:

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The Cabinet and Secretary to the President.

The Statue Commission.

The speakers.

The clergymen officiating.

The Assistant Secretary to the President.

Mrs. Sara Rohl-Smith, widow of the sculptor, Mr. Peter Suhr.

Colonel Thomas W. Symons, U. S. Army, Engineer in charge of Monument and unveiling ceremonies, aid to the President.

Captain William S. Cowles, U. S. Navy, aid to the President.

Master William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndike, grandson of General SHERMAN.

The remaining sections of the President's stand were occupied by the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, military, naval, and marine officers of general rank, and the higher civil officers of the three coordinate branches of the Government and others of suitable rank, governors of States and Territories and United States dependencies.

The east stand (red) was occupied by veterans of the—

Society of the Army of the Potomac.—General John R. Brooke, president; Colonel William F. Fox, corresponding secretary; Colonel Horatio C. King, recording secretary; Lieutenant Frank S. Halliday, treasurer.

Society of the Army of the Ohio.—Lieutenant General J. M. Schofield, president; Major J. F. Stewart, treasurer; Captain George Redway, first vice-president; Professor J. Fraise Richard, secretary and historian.

The west stand (blue) was occupied by veterans of the—

Society of the Army of the Tennessee.—General Grenville M. Dodge, president; Major A. M. Van Dyke, treasurer; General

Andrew Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary; Colonel Cornelius Cadle, recording secretary.

Society of the Army of the Cumberland.—General H. V. Boynton, president; General Frank G. Smith, treasurer; Major John Tweedale, U. S. Army, corresponding secretary; Colonel J. W. Steele, recording secretary; Colonel G. C. Kniffin, historian.

Settees at the base of the statue were occupied by maimed soldiers of the Civil War.

The guests as they arrived were promptly shown to their places by a reception committee of forty-three gentlemen who had previously acquainted themselves with their duties and the location of seats. Although the number to be seated was several thousand, this usually confusing feature of great public occasions was not in the least in evidence.

The President having left the White House as previously arranged, accompanied by the Cabinet and his two aids, walked through the south park to the southeast gate. At this point a detachment of the First Regiment, Minute Men (Continental), of Washington, D. C., Colonel Winter, commanding, received him at salute. Then in platoon, as a vanguard of honor and advancing, the procession moved in the following order: Colonel T. W. Symons, Corps Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge of monument and ceremonies, and Captain W. S. Cowles, U. S. Navy; the President and General Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and presiding officer; Secretaries Hay and Shaw; Acting Secretary Oliver and Attorney-General Knox; Postmaster-General Payne and Secretary Moody; Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson; Secretary Cortelyou and the Secretary to the President. Rear guard of honor, Commander Kimball and staff, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic.

The route of march was along the drive south of the Treasury Department to the east end of the grand stand, thence turning south and then west along the front. As the President approached and ascended to the platform the Minute Men stood at salute, the United States Marine band at the north base of the monument played "Hail to the Chief," and the assemblage rose with great cheering. As the President took his seat the "President's flag" was flown from the peak of the staff on the top of the grand stand.

THE PARADE.

The military and naval pageant was restricted to the United States forces, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, stationed in the vicinity of Washington, and the National Guard of the District of Columbia, under command of Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young.

The display was exceptionally fine. In order, discipline, and array it would undoubtedly have received generous approval from our hero himself, one of the greatest of disciplinarians, had he been present in flesh as he manifestly was in spirit.

The orders for the military and naval parade were published for the information and guidance of all concerned in General Orders, No. 1, Headquarters of the Grand Marshal, War Department, Washington, October 8, 1903, the organization being as follows:

Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, U. S. Army, grand marshal.
Brigadier General W. H. Carter, U. S. Army, chief of staff.
Colonel William P. Hall, Adjutant General's Department, U. S. Army, Adjutant-General.

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel Winfield S. Edgerly, Second U. S. Cavalry, marshal.
Second Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.
Thirty-seventh, Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Fourth Companies Coast Artillery, U. S. Army.
Second Squadron, Second Cavalry, U. S. Army.
Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Army.
Detachment of Hospital Corps, U. S. Army (Fort Myer, Va.).
Battalion United States Marines.
Two Battalions United States Seamen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General George H. Harries, National Guard, District of Columbia, marshal.
Second Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia.
First Regiment, National Guard, District of Columbia.
First Separate Battalion, National Guard, District of Columbia.
Signal Corps., National Guard, District of Columbia.
Naval Battalion, National Guard, District of Columbia.
First Battery Field Artillery, National Guard, District of Columbia.
Ambulance Corps, National Guard, District of Columbia.

- III. (Defining location of rendezvous positions of first division.)
- IV. (The same for second division.)
- V. Organizations reported by their commanding officers to the marshals of the respective divisions.
- VI. The column to move at 2:30 p. m. The units to enter the column in the sequence stated in Paragraph I of this order.
- VII. The march at full distance guide right.
- VIII. The route of march south on Sixteenth street to H street, east on H street to Fifteenth street, south on Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, west to marker. The platoons to successively execute "fours left" as they arrive opposite the marker, enter the dedication grounds, execute "fours right," march past the reviewing stand in line; leave the ground by executing "fours right" and remain in columns of fours for the remainder of the route west to Executive avenue, then south about 300 yards, then east toward Fifteenth street, changing direction to the north in time to place the battalions in columns of fours, side by side, with five-yard intervals, facing north and heads resting at the southern border of dedication grounds. Cavalry and field artillery after passing in review to march toward B street and subsequently be massed in rear of the foot troops by the marshal of the first division.
- IX. In each division but one band to play at a time, alternating from head to rear of column. At the time of passing the reviewing stand bands to play as described by drill regulations.
- X. The column reviewed by the President at the grand stand in the dedication grounds.
- XI. The Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Army, after passing in review to move to a position about 300 yards southwest of the statue and fire a salute of 17 guns, beginning at the moment of unveiling the statue, the commanding officer being charged with the necessary arrangements.
- XII. No organization to execute any change of formation during draw by the most convenient routes, avoiding main thoroughfares.
- XIII. No organization to execute any change of formation during the entire march unless ordered by the grand marshal.

The column began to move promptly at 2 p. m. from its initial point on K street facing east, head at Sixteenth street NW. The units entered the column in the sequence given in parade formation, at full distance guide right, United States cavalry in column of platoons of three fours each, artillery in column of sections, foot troops in close column of platoons of sixteen files each, National Guard of the District of Columbia close column of platoons of sixteen files each, battery in column of sections.

Moving over the following route: South on Sixteenth to H

street, east on H street to Fifteenth street, south on Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, west to marker.

Executing "fours left" as they arrived opposite the marker, where the column entered the dedication grounds, executing "fours right" marching in review before the President on the grand stand.

The President, surrounded by a brilliant grouping of the highest officers of the three coordinate branches of the State, the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries or representatives of thirty-six governments, great and small, of the world, and military, naval, and marine officers of general rank, occupied the place of vantage overlooking the scene, receiving the salutes of each unit of organization as it marched by.

After escorting the marines to their position in the line of the parade, the United States Marine Band, under its leader, Lieutenant William H. Santelmann, occupied a place opposite to and facing the President's stand, where it rendered patriotic airs during the passing of the troops in review.

At the approach of the battalions of marines the band struck up "Semper Fidelis," a famous composition of Sousa when leader.

At the conclusion of the review and immediately preceding the ceremonies the Marine Band played the always applauded "Sherman's March Through Georgia."

The troops left the grounds by executing "fours right," and so moving according to the official order of march. Approaching east toward Fifteenth street the column changed direction to the north in time to form battalions in columns of fours, side by side, with 5-yard intervals, facing north, and heads resting at the southern border of the dedication grounds. The cavalry and field artillery after review, carrying out orders, massed in the rear of the foot troops.

In this position the troops remained until the conclusion of the exercises, when each organization withdrew by the most convenient route, avoiding main thoroughfares.

THE DEDICATION.

THE UNVEILING COMMISSION.

Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, president Society Army of the Tennessee.

Colonel Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War.

Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

Colonel Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in charge of monument and ceremonies.

The dedication of the statue of General W. T. SHERMAN took place according to the following programme:

Ceremonies commenced at 2:30 p. m., Thursday, October 15, 1903.

Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presiding.

Prayer by Rev. D. J. Stafford, of Washington, D. C.

Reading of brief history and description of the statue by the presiding officer.

Unveiling of the statue by William Tecumseh Sherman Thorn-dike, General SHERMAN's grandson.

(At the moment of the unveiling a general salute was fired by the Fourth Field Battery, U. S. Artillery. The Marine Band played the Star Spangled Banner.)

Address by the President of the United States.

Oration by Colonel D. B. Henderson, of the Army of the Tennessee.

Address by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, of the Army of the Potomac.

Address by General Charles H. Grosvenor, of the Army of the Cumberland.

Address by General Thomas J. Henderson of the Army of the Ohio.

Benediction by Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.

The presiding officer, Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, at 2:30 p. m. called the vast assemblage to order. In recognition of his conspicuous services in the promotion of the memorial, from its inception in 1891 to its splendid consummation before

him, he was received with the most generous greetings. He then announced Rev. D. J. Stafford, of St. Patrick's (R. C.) Church, who in invocation of the favor of the Lord of Hosts upon the ceremonies about to begin, said:

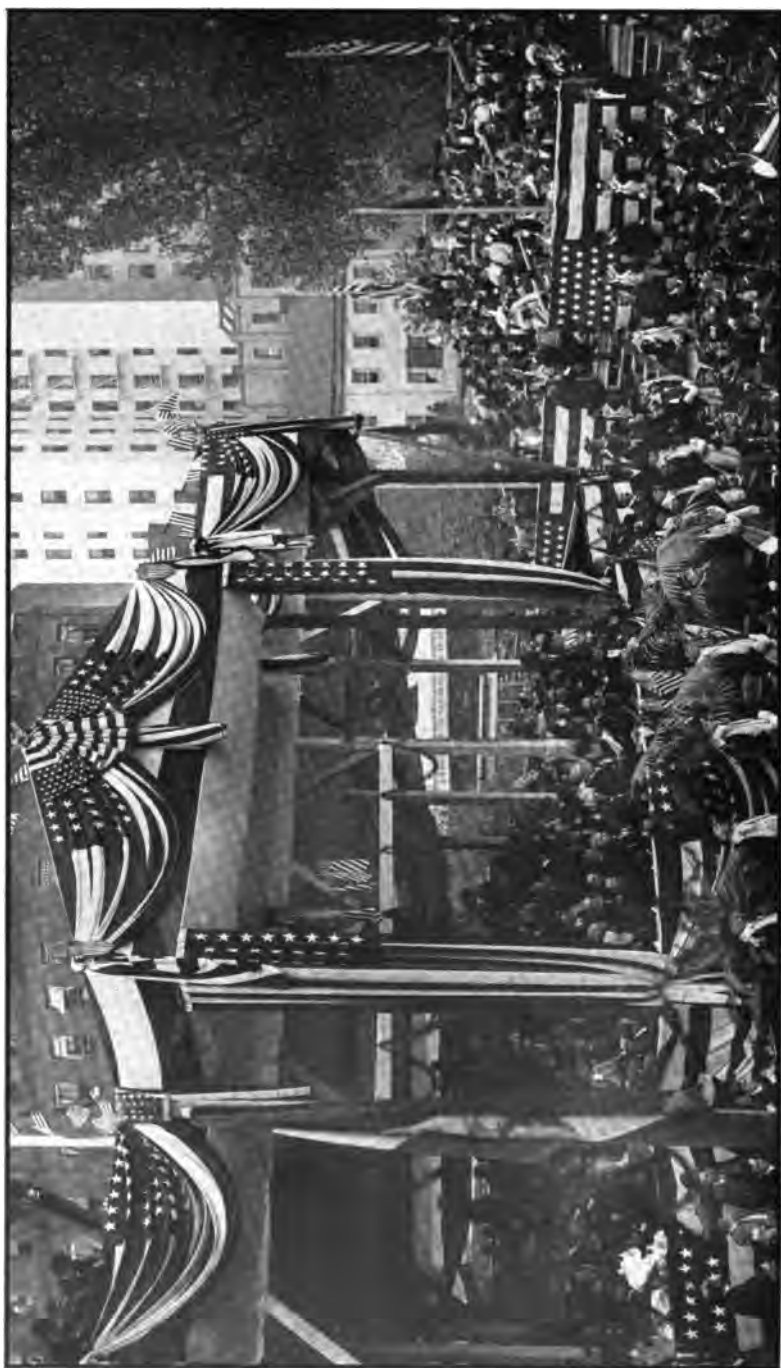
Almighty and Everlasting God, Father of all nations, look down upon us and bless us! Upon this happy day we lift our hearts to Thee in gratitude. We thank Thee for the unparalleled progress of more than an hundred years, by which Thou hast distinguished us among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee for our glorious history, our boundless resources, our riches, our treasures, our great liberty. We thank Thee that in the hour of trial Thou didst raise up able leaders for Thy people—leaders who by courage, ability, and sacrifice saved the nation. Give us the grace to perpetuate the memory of great men, not only in monuments of stone and brass, but still more in our hearts, by the emulation of their example and the imitation of their virtues. By them Thou didst save the Union, the Union one and indissoluble, and by Thy protection—invincible forever. Give us the grace, oh, God! above all to know Thee and love Thee.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, describing the statue and giving a retrospect of its history, said:

I will give a brief description of the statue. At the time of the death of General SHERMAN he was president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. That society immediately resolved to erect in Washington a suitable memorial to its great commander, and, with the aid of Congress, has given you this splendid, life-like work of art.

Immediately after the great review of all the armies in Washington, General SHERMAN went to his home in St. Louis. At that time I was in command of that department, and in describing this review to me General SHERMAN said that he had witnessed the march of that magnificent and splendidly equipped Army of the Potomac, and felt a great desire that his army should make as creditable an appearance. After the review of



GENERAL DODGE ADDRESSING THE SOCIETIES.

the first day he returned to his command across the Potomac and called around him his commanding officers and told them what he had witnessed, urging upon them the necessity of their making known to their commands the necessity for them to brush up and put forth their best efforts in conduct and marching the next day. As he rode at the head of his column up Pennsylvania avenue, when he reached the rise near the Treasury Department he turned and looked down the avenue and saw his old army coming, with their old spirit, energy, and swing, and was satisfied they would do their best; and he believed it was the, happiest and most satisfactory moment of his life. The crowd seemed to appreciate his thoughts, and welcomed him with a great ovation. The sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, has endeavored to present General SHERMAN in bronze as he appeared at that moment, and you can all appreciate how ably and satisfactorily he has accomplished his work.

The two allegorical figures represent "War" and "Peace," the effects of which probably no general officer more emphatically enforced than General SHERMAN.

The bas-reliefs represent on the north front the "march to the sea," on the east front SHERMAN at Chattanooga attacking Bragg's right, on the south front the battle of Atlanta on July 22, the greatest battle of the campaign, and on the west front SHERMAN as many of us saw him, at midnight, walking before the campfire, with hands clasped behind him, in deep thought, while everything around was sleeping. This is so characteristic that all who served under SHERMAN will appreciate it. He once said to me that we little knew how many anxious hours he passed in pacing in front of his tent in thought and planning while we were quietly sleeping.

The medallions represent the army and corps commanders of the Army of the Tennessee who served under SHERMAN. They are McPherson and Howard, Logan and Blair, Smith and Grierson, Ransom and Dodge.

The four arms of the service, engineers, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, are each represented by a soldier as he appeared in a campaign.

The mosaic walk surrounding the monument has in it the names of the principal battles in which General SHERMAN was engaged.

It was a great misfortune that the sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, died with his work only half completed, but it was a very fortunate circumstance that his wife, Mrs. Sara Rohl-Smith, who is present today, could take up his work where he left it and carry it to so successful a completion, and on behalf of the commission and of the societies of the four great armies here present, and I know of all others who have seen this great work of art, I wish to extend to her our hearty thanks and appreciation of the great success she has achieved in the efficient and satisfactory manner in which this national statue has been completed.

The commission, through the courtesy of the United States minister, has placed upon the tomb of Carl Rohl-Smith, in Copenhagen, Denmark, at this moment a suitable floral tribute to his memory, and in testimony of its appreciation of his great work.^a

During the remarks of General Dodge, Master William Tecumseh Sherman Thorndike, grandson of General SHERMAN, who had been standing by his side, descended from the grand stand and, proceeding across the open area in front, took a seat at the base of the northeast angle of the statue.

At the conclusion of his address the presiding officer declared, "The statue will now be unveiled."

The cord, to which was appended a weighted bouquet, being passed into his hand, Master Thorndike, by a simple movement of the arm, unloosed the enveloping flags.

The moment the signal was given, and the national colors parted, the United States Marine Band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and the Fourth Field Battery, United States Army, in position about 300 yards southwest of the statue, fired a general's salute of seventeen guns, trumpets sounding

^aThe following press dispatch appeared in the Newspapers of Washington issued on the afternoon of the ceremonies: "Copenhagen, October 15, 1903. Simultaneously with the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General William T. Sherman at Washington, D. C., to-day, United States Minister Swanson, by direction of the State Department, placed a wreath, bound with the Danish and American colors, on the tomb of Carl Rohl-Smith, the Danish-American sculptor who designed the monument.

"Among those present were Stephen Sinding, the Danish sculptor who completed Rohl-Smith's work; General Christensen, of Brooklyn, General Sherman's intimate friend, and the United States consul. Mr. Swanson made a brief speech."



THE UNVEILING.

three flourishes, drums beating three ruffles, and the assemblage cheering vociferously.

THE UNVEILING.

From the unveiling of the "Equestrian" Master Thorndike stepped to the bronze figure on the northeast, where, throwing open a corner of the enveloping flag, two veterans stepped forward and finished the uncovering, folding the flag and placing it at the foot of the figure. The same ceremony was done at each of the three remaining figures, going south, west, and north. Master Thorndike, having performed his part in the ceremony with a deliberation worthy of his great ancestor, took up his hat and bouquet, and, returning to the grand stand, presented the flowers to the President, who, much touched by the neatness of the compliment, expressed his most feeling thanks. When the President left the grand stand to return to the White House he carried the bouquet with him as a souvenir of the event.

The presiding officer then presented the President of the United States, who was greeted with tumultuous applause, a fanfare of trumpets, and drum ruffles, the troops standing at present and the vast concourse rising.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Today we meet together to do honor to the memory of one of the great men whom, in the hour of her agony, our nation brought forth for her preservation. The Civil War was not only in the importance of the issues at stake and of the outcome the greatest of modern times, but it was also, taking into account its duration, the severity of the fighting, and the size of the armies engaged, the greatest since the close of the Napoleonic struggles. Among the generals who rose to high position as leaders of the various armies in the field are many who will be remembered in our history as long as this history itself is remembered. Sheridan, the incarnation of fiery energy and prowess; Thomas, farsighted, cool-headed, whose steadfast courage

burned ever highest in the supreme moment of the crisis; McClellan, with his extraordinary gift for organization; Meade, victor in one of the decisive battles of all time; Hancock, type of the true fighting man among the Regulars; Logan, type of the true fighting man among the Volunteers—the names of these and of many others will endure so long as our people hold sacred the memory of the fight for union and for liberty. High among these chiefs rise the figures of Grant and of Grant's great lieutenant, SHERMAN, whose statue here in the national capital is today to be unveiled. It is not necessary here to go over the long roll of SHERMAN's mighty feats. They are written large throughout the history of the Civil War. Our memories would be poor indeed if we did not recall them now, as we look along Pennsylvania avenue and think of the great triumphal march which surged down its length when, at the close of the war, the victorious armies of the East and of the West met here in the capital of the nation they had saved.

There is a peculiar fitness in commemorating the great deeds of the soldiers who preserved this nation by suitable monuments at the national capital. I trust we shall soon have a proper statue of Abraham Lincoln, to whom, more than to any other one man, this nation owes its salvation. Meanwhile, on behalf of the people of the nation, I wish to congratulate all of you who have been instrumental in securing the erection of this statue to General SHERMAN.

The living can best show their respect for the memory of the great dead by the way in which they take to heart and act upon the lessons taught by the lives which made these dead men great. Our homage today to the memory of SHERMAN comes from the depths of our being. We would be unworthy citizens did we not feel profound gratitude toward him, and those like him and under him, who, when the country called in her dire need, sprang forward with such gallant eagerness to answer that call. Their blood and their toil, their endurance and patriotism, have made us and all who come after us forever their debtors. They left us not merely a reunited country, but a country incalculably greater because of its rich heritage in the deeds which thus left it reunited. As a nation we are the greater, not only for the valor and devotion to duty displayed by the men in blue, who

won in the great struggle for the Union, but also for the valor and the loyalty toward what they regarded as right of the men in gray; for this war, thrice fortunate above all other recent wars in its outcome, left to all of us the right of brotherhood alike with valiant victor and valiant vanquished.

Moreover, our homage must not only find expression on our lips; it must also show itself forth in our deeds. It is a great and glorious thing for a nation to be stirred to present triumph by the splendid memories of triumphs in the past. But it is a shameful thing for a nation if these memories stir it only to empty boastings, to a pride that does not shrink from present abasement, to that self-satisfaction which accepts the high resolve and unbending effort of the father as an excuse for effortless ease or wrongly directed effort in the son. We of the present, if we are true to the past, must show by our lives that we have learned aright the lessons taught by the men who did the mighty deeds of the past. We must have in us the spirit which made the men of the Civil War what they were; the spirit which produced leaders such as SHERMAN; the spirit which gave to the average soldier the grim tenacity and resourcefulness that made the armies of Grant and SHERMAN as formidable fighting machines as this world has ever seen. We need their ruggedness of body, their keen and vigorous minds, and above all their dominant quality of forceful character. Their lives teach us in our own lives to strive after not the thing which is merely pleasant, but the thing which it is our duty to do. The life of duty, not the life of mere ease or mere pleasure, that is the kind of life which makes the great man as it makes the great nation.

We can not afford to lose the virtues which made the men of '61 to '65 great in war. No man is warranted in feeling pride in the deeds of the Army and Navy of the past if he does not back up the Army and Navy of the present. If we are far-sighted in our patriotism there will be no let up in the work of building and of keeping at the highest point of efficiency a navy suited to the part the United States must hereafter play in the world, and of making and keeping our small Regular Army, which in the event of a great war can never be anything but the nucleus around which our volunteer armies must form themselves, the best army of its size to be found among the nations.

So much for our duties in keeping unstained the honor roll our fathers made in war. It is of even more instant need that we should show their spirit of patriotism in the affairs of peace. The duties of peace are with us always; those of war are but occasional; and with a nation as with a man, the worthiness of life depends upon the way in which the everyday duties are done. The home duties are the vital duties. The nation is nothing but the aggregate of the families within its border; and if the average man is not hard-working, just, and fearless in his dealings with those about him, then our average of public life will in the end be low, for the stream can rise no higher than its source. But in addition we need to remember that a peculiar responsibility rests upon the man in public life. We meet in the capital of the nation, in the city which owes its existence to the fact that it is the seat of the National Government. It is well for us in this place, and at this time, to remember that exactly as there are certain homely qualities the lack of which will prevent the most brilliant man alive from being a useful soldier to his country, so there are certain homely qualities for the lack of which in the public servant no shrewdness or ability can atone. The greatest leaders, whether in war or in peace, must of course show a peculiar quality of genius; but the most redoubtable armies that have ever existed have been redoubtable because the average soldier, the average officer, possessed to a high degree such comparatively simple qualities as loyalty, courage and hardihood. And so the most successful governments are those in which the average public servant possesses that variant of loyalty which we call patriotism, together with common sense and honesty. We can as little afford to tolerate a dishonest man in the public service as a coward in the Army. The murderer takes a single life; the corruptionist in public life, whether he be bribe giver or bribe taker, strikes at the heart of the commonwealth. In every public service, as in every army, there will be wrongdoers, there will occur misdeeds. This can not be avoided; but vigilant watch must be kept, and as soon as discovered the wrongdoing must be stopped and the wrongdoers punished. Remember that in popular government we must rely on the people themselves, alike for the punishment and the reformation. Those upon whom our institutions cast the initial

duty of bringing malefactors to the bar of justice must be diligent in its discharge; yet in the last resort the success of their efforts to purge the public service of corruption must depend upon the attitude of the courts and of the juries drawn from the people. Leadership is of avail only so far as there is wise and resolute public sentiment behind it.

In the long run, then, it depends upon us ourselves, upon us the people as a whole, whether this Government is or is not to stand in the future as it has stood in the past; and my faith that it will show no falling off is based upon my faith in the character of our average citizenship. The one supreme duty is to try to keep this average high. To this end it is well to keep alive the memory of those men who are fit to serve as examples of what is loftiest and best in American citizenship. Such a man was General SHERMAN. To very few in any generation is it given to render such services as he rendered; but each of us in his degree can try to show something of those qualities of character upon which, in their sum, the high worth of SHERMAN rested—his courage, his kindliness, his clean and simple living, his sturdy good sense, his manliness and tenderness in the intimate relations of life, and, finally, his inflexible rectitude of soul and his loyalty to all that in this free Republic is hallowed and symbolized by the national flag.

The presiding officer next called upon the orator of the dedication, whose widespread soldierly, parliamentary, and forensic fame won salutations loud and long. When the enthusiasm died away he celebrated his part in the proceedings of the day as follows:

ORATION OF COLONEL HENDERSON, OF THE ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE.

God is a nation maker. A nation! What is it? Or, rather, what is it not?

There is not room on the bosom of our generous land to place the pedestals of the monuments we might erect. It takes so many things to make a nation. It takes wealth of soul, wealth of soil, and wealth of character. It takes an army of thinkers, with great, brave leaders. It takes men and women; those who

can rest in a grave and those who can rest in bronze. It takes mountain ranges, oceans, and springs. It takes the Washington Monument, Bunker Hill, and the unmarked graves of the Republic.

We could not be a great nation without the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution, and the songs of Whittier and Longfellow. Our sighs are part of it; so are our dying groans. Washington and Arnold, Lincoln and Davis, Grant, SHERMAN, and Sheridan were builders; but so were John Brown and the drummer boy of Shiloh.

Where can you place monuments to laughter, to sighs, to the flames of burning thought, and to all the joys and sorrows that follow in the wake of war? Let me see you build monuments to the perfumes of our fields and gardens. Where will you place the foundations of the fine sculpture to keep in memory and in marble or bronze the shouts and prayers, the loves, the tears, and the immortal glories of the emancipation proclamation?

We can not omit Booth, Guiteau, Czolgosz, and the other horrid, damnable manifestations of national growth. But we can build monuments to our dear immortal dead, and this we are doing; and the nation grows.

General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN, in equestrian statue, is before us. With uncovered head he stands where he stood at the grand review. He was followed by the men who had on many a bloody field followed him in the face of death. Hear him, as he looks at the surging line coming from the Capitol:

When I reached the Treasury building and looked back the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum.

At this point the great sculptor, Carl Rohl-Smith, caught the inspiration of the moment and fashioned him in bronze for all time.

It does not represent SHERMAN in battle. It is SHERMAN amid the well-won glories of peace. It is SHERMAN the peacemaker, receiving the thrilling, rapturous applause of the bronzed peacemakers of a saved republic.

Statues come from great deeds, or great events, or great affections. The statues of the world are silent historians.

SHERMAN first drew his sword at the battle of Bull Run, and never sheathed it until the sword of the rebellion was in pieces at his feet.

The language of this statue tells what he fought for—peace.

To recount his battles is to give a history of the Civil War. On this occasion that will be impossible.

He never drew his sword without drawing blood and making permanent history.

His "March to the sea" is generally regarded as his greatest campaign, but this is an error. It was a brilliant campaign—the world has so rated it—but it did not come up to the genius and grandeur of the campaign immediately following it, when he carried practically the same army from Savannah to North Carolina, an average distance of 450 miles. That was the greatest work of SHERMAN's life.

But let us consider for a moment what President Lincoln said of the Atlanta campaign:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1864.*

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Major General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed during the campaign in Georgia, which, under Divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges and other military operations that have signalized the campaign must render it famous in the annals of war and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

And later note what Mr. Lincoln said of the "March to the sea" and capture of Savannah:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 21, 1864.*

MY DEAR GENERAL SHERMAN: Many, many thanks for your Christmas gift—the capture of Savannah. When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast I was anxious, if not fearful, but, feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering "nothing risked, nothing gained." I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce, and taking the work of General Thomas into account, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Not only

does it afford the obvious and important military advantages, but, in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole, Hood's army, it brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next? I suppose it will be safer that I leave General Grant and yourself to decide.

A. LINCOLN.

This letter of Mr. Lincoln's demonstrates that the march to the sea was the sole conception of General SHERMAN.

The President asked, "What next?" SHERMAN lost no time in answering. As soon as he could reload his wagons he started from Savannah to attack General Johnston in the Carolinas. Here SHERMAN ran the risk of a combination between Lee and Johnston's armies—absolutely the only way to save the Confederate cause.

SHERMAN, it may be said, violated a well-established principle of war by taking the exterior lines and leaving to Lee and Johnston the interior ones. SHERMAN had to depend almost entirely upon the country for his provisions. Undoubtedly a concentration would have been ordered by Lee, but by that time he had learned to fear Grant, and he dreaded to run the risk of taking any considerable portion of his own army to send to Johnston. Thus he let slip the only possible chance of saving the Confederate cause. On this point General SHERMAN has said, speaking of General Lee:

His sphere of action was, however, local. He never rose to the grand problem which involved a continent and future generations. His Virginia was to him the world. Though familiar with the geography of the interior of the great continent, he stood like a stone wall to defend Virginia against the "Huns and Goths" of the North, and he did it like a vallant knight as he was. He stood at the front porch battling with the flames whilst the kitchen and house were burning, sure in the end to consume the whole. Only twice, at Antietam and Gettysburg, did he venture outside on the "offensive defensive." In the first instance he knew personally his antagonist and that a large fraction of his force would be held in reserve; in the last he assumed the bold "offensive," was badly beaten by Meade, and was forced to retreat back to Virginia. As an aggressive soldier Lee was not a success, and in war that is the true and proper test. "Nothing succeeds like success." In defending Virginia and Richmond he did all a man could, but to him Virginia seemed the "Confederacy," and he stayed there while the Northern armies at the West were gaining the

Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, Georgia, South and North Carolina, yea, the Roanoke, after which his military acumen taught him that further tarrying in Richmond was absolute suicide.

His son, P. Tecumseh Sherman, under date of November 3, 1902, wrote to me as follows:

I told General Dodge that my father had always said that the extreme daring of that march had never been appreciated, and that General Lee had committed a grave error in letting him get through without making a concerted attempt to crush his army.

* * * * *

The responsibilities and risks of that winter march through the Carolinas, with the possibility of having Lee and Johnston combined appearing any day in his front, were something enormous, and not now understood.

In this connection let us note what one of General SHERMAN's corps commanders, in his annual address to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, said in regard to the campaign in the Carolinas. He speaks of it as—

that bold movement from Savannah to Goldsboro, which is considered by the best critics as one of the boldest and best-planned campaigns of history—one in which every chance was taken and every opportunity given the enemy to concentrate upon an inferior force.

Here is what General SHERMAN himself said, in a *resume* of his campaigns:

You can not attain great success in war without great risks. I admit we violated many of the old-established rules of war by cutting loose from our base and exposing 60,000 lives. I had faith in the army I commanded. That faith was well founded. Then came the last moment, which I do contend involved more labor and risk than anything which I have done or ever expect to do again.

* * * * *

So we went to Goldsboro, and then I hastened to see Mr. Lincoln and Grant for the last time. We talked the matter over and agreed perfectly. Grant was moving then. I had been fifty-odd marching days on light rations. My men were shoeless and without pants, and needed clothing and rest. I hurried to Goldsboro and dispatched everything with as great rapidity as I could, and on the very day appointed I started in pursuit of Johnston, let him be where he might.

Before commencing the North Carolina campaign General SHERMAN had planned for a convergence of all of his troops at

Goldsboro, N. C. This would give him something over 80,000 men in one army, after General Schofield joined him from Nashville.

General Lee having failed to detach any of his Virginia troops to the aid of General Johnston, the latter was soon forced to surrender after some sharp fighting before a junction of SHERMAN's forces was effected, which, quickly following upon the surrender of Lee, practically terminated the war.

General SHERMAN has said of this North Carolina campaign as follows:

When I reached Goldsboro, made junction with Schofield and moved forward to Raleigh, I was willing to encounter the entire Confederate army, but the Confederate armies—Lee's in Richmond and Johnston's in my front—held the interior lines and could choose the initiative. Few military critics who have treated of the Civil War in America have ever comprehended the importance of the movement of my army northward from Savannah to Goldsboro, or of the transfer of Schofield from Nashville to co-operate with me in North Carolina. This march was like the thrust of a sword through the heart of a human body, each mile of which swept aside all opposition, consumed the very food on which the army depended for life, and demonstrated a power in the National Government which was irresistible.

To give some idea of the fighting I quote again from the General:

At Rivers Bridge Generals Mower and Giles A. Smith led their heads of column through the swamp, the water being up to their shoulders, crossed over to the pine lands, turned upon the brigade which defended the passage and routed it in utter disorder.

Again, the General says:

I honestly believe that the grand march of the western army from Atlanta to Savannah and from Savannah to Raleigh was an important factor in the final result of the thrilling victory at Appomattox and the glorious triumph of the Union cause.

In summing up the Carolina campaign General SHERMAN says:

Thus was concluded one of the longest and most important marches ever made by an organized army in a civilized country. The distance from Savannah to Goldsboro was 425 miles, and the route traversed embraced five large navigable rivers—namely, the Edisto, Broad, Catawba, Pedee and Cape Fear—at each of which a comparatively small force well handled could have made the passage most difficult, if not impossible.

Referring to the combination of forces at Goldsboro, he says:

Our combinations were such that General Schofield entered Goldsboro from Newbern; General Terry, with pontoons laid and a brigade, crossed the Neuse River intrenched, and we whipped Joseph Johnston all the same day.

It is interesting to note as an evidence of the power of human endurance that the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps on the march to the sea and thence to the Carolinas marched an average of about 710 miles.

I now quote the expressive words of our presiding officer, General Dodge, to show his appreciation of the campaign in the Carolinas:

The patience, the firmness, the resolution with which he pursued his difficult campaign against Johnston from Chattanooga to Atlanta constitute one of the finest achievements in history. The boldness of conception, the ingenuity of the plan, the accepting of desperate chances in giving Lee an opportunity to crush him in his campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro will forever give SHERMAN prestige as a bold, fearless, strategical commander. Upon that campaign alone I am willing to stake SHERMAN's reputation for all time.

I have deemed it my duty to go somewhat extensively into the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro, as SHERMAN's achievements in this part of the war have never been fully told or fully appreciated.

It is difficult even now with the statue of this great military chieftain being unveiled in our nation's capital, in the presence of our nation's Chief Executive, and with so many of our nation's war-scarred heroes with us, to avoid the telling influence of that heroic, thrilling song, "Marching Through Georgia."

Passing from his great campaigns, let us consider the man, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Elbert Hubbard, the art critic, says: "Small men are provincial, mediocre men are cosmopolitan, but great souls are universal." General SHERMAN's soul was great—was universal. Although a great military genius, his soul was clothed in simplicity. Subordination was the rule of his military life. Here I give his own words, and no one can give a single document to contradict them:

I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order; though many and many a time have I risked my life, health and reputation in obeying orders or even hints, and executing plans and purposes not to my liking.

How many of you recall the fact that after General SHERMAN commanded a department in Kentucky he was sent to command Benton Barracks, at St. Louis? It was simply part of a post. From there he was sent to Paducah. When Grant started up the Tennessee for the Donelson campaign, General SHERMAN had dropped from the command of an army to that of a post, and later a division.

In February, 1862, he wrote to Grant:

I should like to hear from you, and will do anything in my power to hurry forward to you re-enforcements and supplies, and if I could be of any service would gladly come without making any question of rank with you and General Smith, whose commissions are under the same date.

On the same day he wrote again:

Command me in any way; I feel anxious about you, as I know the great facilities they (the enemy) have for concentration by means of rivers and railroads, but have faith in you.

And this faith of SHERMAN in Grant, and I may say of Grant in SHERMAN, never weakened for a single moment, and they fought like brothers from the beginning to the glorious ending stimulated by the sole motive of saving their country.

He was strong in his utterances, we must admit, but it was because he felt so intensely for the safety of his country. Writing on December 21, 1863, from Nashville, he said to Lincoln:

To secure the safety of the Mississippi River I would slay millions.

This was not uttered because he was bloodthirsty, for he was not. But he felt that at any cost the country must be saved.

Again, writing to General Halleck, he said:

Received commission as Brigadier-General in Regular Army. Prefer to command the Fifteenth Army Corps, but will accept any command General Grant desires.

And mark his letter of July 30, 1863, to General Parke:

When you see Burnside give him my love and tell him for me that we are arrayed against all the enemies of law and government—that

we fire upon secessionists of the South, the autocrats of the North, and the anarchists everywhere. Our Government must govern and not be ruled by an agitator of the hour.

He executed all orders given to him, and he expected the execution of all orders given by him.

He held deep in his heart the old Army of the Tennessee, but he loved devotedly, loyally, every officer and every soldier of the whole Union Army.

He came of good stock.

He tasted poverty in his childhood.

His life was full of activity—intense activity.

Conscientious, honest work was the rule of his life.

His death touched us all gently, heroically, but when he had gone we felt that we had lost WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. Lost, it is true, but still now and evermore a remaining and deathless part of the great Civil War.

He was the truest type of a comrade. To him "comrade" was a "holy name."

He was president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. How tenderly we loved him! What an interest he took in all the work of the society!

He held the respect and love of the Army.

He held the respect and love of the people.

There was a tenderness about him that endeared him to all. But, more than this, there was a frank, rugged honesty in the man that bound all hearts to him. He was not afraid of battle. Why? Because he was fighting for his country and not for his own glory.

Could the living and the dead of the Civil War unite in one voice they would say of SHERMAN: "He was a great man; he was a great soldier, he was a pure patriot."

May this statue ever stand in our capital as a monument to American courage; as a monument to military education; as a monument to Americanism, combining the citizen and the soldier; as an inspiration to the ambitious young American; as a proof that the heroes of the Revolution and their deeds will never be forgotten or neglected by their descendants.

Let it ever stand as a peace monument for all of our people,

and therefore it must stand as the monument of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

The historian can not record all of the deeds of SHERMAN. The sculptor is fettered at his task. The painter's colors can not reveal the whole man. The poet can only sing a little of the story of his life. The story of General SHERMAN's life is above oratory. It is beyond art. The hearts of his countrymen alone can tell the story.

There is an heroic patriotism in his farewell address to his army. This much, in closing, I must give:

How far the operations of this army contributed to the final overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us must be judged by others, not by us; but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies and navies of the United States.

* * * * *

Your general now bids you farewell, with the full belief that, as in war, you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens.

CONCLUSION.

At the close of General Thomas J. Henderson's address, General Dodge stepped forward and in a few well-chosen remarks, in behalf of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and of the army societies which had united with it in celebration of this occasion, thanked the President and distinguished assemblage about him for their presence. He also expressed his appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by Colonel Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, in charge of monument and ceremonies, for the unveiling of the statue and the comfort and convenience of the guests. He also referred to the merited tribute paid to the veterans of the Civil War in the general scheme of decoration. His forceful words, which gave a touch of completeness to the event, were enthusiastically applauded, at the end of which he called upon Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop (P. E.) of Washington, to pronounce the benediction.

The God of Peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight. Through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

As the guests were departing a brilliant gathering of military and naval heroes of the late wars of the United States formed about the President, who received them with every indication of gratification at being thus able to take them by the hand. At the close of this impromptu side scene the President and party left the grand stand for the White House, escorted by the commander and a guard of honor from the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, and a detachment from the Washington Battalion of Minute Men. The United States Marine Band, as a closing number, played the "Thomas Jefferson March" (Santelmann).

From the moment Colonel Symons gave the signal for the concerted parts of his programme to begin, every movement went forward in perfect harmony. As the President was about to leave the grand stand, he turned to Colonel Symons in order to tender to him a formal expression of his appreciation of the excellent taste and execution of the arrangements of the dedication.

The varied experience of this accomplished officer admirably adapted him to the important ceremonial functions which he was called upon to superintend in addition to his engineering duties. Although his assignment dated from May, 1903, he performed six years of important professional services under the General and District governments at Washington, where he was brought in touch with public affairs. At Buffalo he was a member of the board of management of the Pan-American Exposition and took part in the entertainment of officials representing the Government of the United States and ambassadors and plenipotentiaries of the governments of the world.

The stands, decorations, seating, and mechanics of the unveiling were under the direction of Colonel Symons and carried out by Mr. Frederick D. Owen, of the office of engineer in charge of public buildings and grounds; photographs of events by Jarvis.

The success of the seating of the vast assemblage was also a subject of universal approbation. The following was the personnel of this committee :

Frederick D. Owen, chairman; Philip Walker, Robert S. Hume, John B. Thompson, Frank B. Smith, William S. Broughton, Henry W. Samson, Newton L. Collamer, Lee R. Martin, Dr. Joseph S. Wall, Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne, Henry O. Hall, Dr. J. H. McCormick, Frank A. Birgfeld, Edward S. Glavis, Albert Ford Ferguson, Herman W. Birgfeld, W. P. Van Wickle, John P. Earnest, Dr. Loren B. T. Johnson, H. P. R. Holt, John K. Stauffer, William L. Browning, Francis F. Gillen, Robert Preston Shealey, Thomas P. Randolph, John E. Fenrick, William H. Bayly, Wallace D. McLean, William H. Pearce, F. G. Eiker, Leon L. L. French, Joseph C. Hardie, Dr. John L. Wirt, Harry W. Van Dyke, Dr. Frank L. Biscoe, Dr. Charles C. Marbury, Wilbur S. Smith, John S. Smith, Alexander G. Bentley, R. B. Turley, Benjamin R. Rhees, John D. Carmody.

JOINT BANQUET.

The closing function in connection with the unveiling of the statue of General SHERMAN was, fittingly celebrated in a joint banquet of the four army societies at The Arlington on the night of the 16th, Lieutenant General J. M. Schofield presiding.

It was properly the most brilliant of the military-social events of the SHERMAN fete week. It was the first time since the close of the civil war when the societies of the four grand armies had met together to do honor to the memory of one of their great chieftains. It was therefore representative in every sense, as most of the great living soldiers who participated in that war were present. It was in every respect impressive and memorable.

The guests were confined chiefly to the members of the societies and their ladies—in all, about five hundred—there being no building large enough to accommodate more. The invitations were arranged in souvenir form. The decorations were superb. The walls of the banquet halls were lavishly draped with national colors. In the four corners and on the mantels, reflected by large mirrors, were great banks of ferns and palms. The national flags were united by festoons of laurel, galax, and oak leaves, to which were added flowers of every form and line.

The master stroke of floral strategy was the four great shields, each bearing the insignia of the society of the army represented, flanked by the standards and badges of its constituent corps d'armee.

The symphony of the scene was made additionally pleasing by the soft strains of music from an embowered orchestra.

In the spacious suite of banquet halls covers were laid for the small army of guests.

The tables were bounteously decorated, the American Beauty rose adding bouquet as well as rich harmony of color to the subdued table lights.

The following menu and order of exercises engaged the attention of the guests:

Proceedings of the Society

(An embossed wreath
upon which was superimposed
the badges of the four armies.)

JOINT BANQUET

of the Societies of the

Army of the Tennessee, Army of the Ohio,
Army of the Cumberland, Army of the Potomac,
on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of
General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN,
October 16th, 1903.

The Arlington,

Washington, D. C.

MENU.

	Blue Points		
Celery	Olives	Radishes	Salted Almonds
	Chicken Consomme in Cups.		
	Filet of Sole, Tartar Sauce		
Cucumbers	Potatoes Parisienne		
	Lyonnaise of Sweetbreads, Gratin		
	Green Peas		
	Lalla Rookh Punch		
	Philadelphia Squabs, Roasted		
	Chiffonade Salad		
	Ice Cream, Neapolitaine		
	Fancy Cakes		
	Coffee.		
Sauterne		Pommery Sec	
Claret		Appollinaris	

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Invocation.....Archbishop John Ireland

ADDRESSES.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac.....
Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army.
The Society of the Army of the Cumberland.....
Brevet-Colonel John J. McCook, U. S. Volunteers
SHERMAN.....Mrs. John A. Logan
The Society of the Army of the Tennessee....Rev. Thomas E. Sherman
The Society of the Army of the Ohio.....
Sergeant-Major John McElroy, U. S. Volunteers

SONGS.

1. *America.*
2. *Battle Hymn of the Republic.*
3. *Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.*
4. *Marching Through Georgia.*
5. *Star-Spangled Banner.*
6. *Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.*

At the conclusion of the banquet Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, president of the Society of the Army of the Ohio, presiding, announced the order of exercises ready to begin.

These were prefaced by an impressive invocation by Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, former chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers of the Army of the Tennessee, as follows:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, Lord and sovereign thou art, and father of man and nations. We bow before thee in adoration, in supplication. From thee, O God, all blessings flow. Favor us, we beseech thee, with thy love and thy protection. Favor us with health and strength of soul, with health and strength of body, and favor, we beseech thee, our country, our republic. Grant to our country, O Lord, peace and prosperity; grant to it permanency in the possession of its liberty, permanency in its Union of States, permanency in the glory and blessings for the upbuilding of which in days of trial and suffering these loyal sons offered in oblation their heart's blood. Bless, O Lord, our country. We, the survivors of wearying marches and of fiery battles, in our old days in the name of the spirits of our departed fellows, mingling we know with us in the festivities of this evening, pray thee to shed the light of thy countenance, to shed the sweets of thy love upon America. God bless and protect America, bless and protect its flag. Amen.

General Schofield.—Companions, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before commencing our exercises I wish to read to you a notice handed to me by General Dodge:

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee will meet at Headquarters Room at 10:40 a.m. tomorrow, Saturday, to call upon the President of the United States, who will receive them at 11 a.m.

Now I will ask all to rise and unite, standing and silent, in paying our respects, our reverence, to the memory of the great military chieftain, the noble patriot, our companion and friend, General WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

The audience rose and remained standing several minutes, "The Star Spangled Banner" was given by the band, after which the first address of the evening was delivered by General Brooke, who said:

FIRST TOAST.—*"The Army of the Potomac."*

Response by GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES:

Many of the survivors of four of the great armies of the Republic are met in this our Capital City to do honor to one of our great Captains.

The Army which I have the honor to represent tonight did not come under his command during its existence as an armed body, but it was a great factor in the great game of war in which these four great armies were engaged during the final campaign of the greatest struggle which the world has ever seen. The Army of the Potomac gives greeting to its brethren and expresses its appreciation of the invitation which brought it here at this time. In the days when we were young, the Army of the Potomac was created here in our Capital City, and went forth to do its work, which was actually a close, deadly struggle with the Army of Northern Virginia. The fields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania bear evidence of the mighty conflict. In Virginia, as it was in 1861, we fought many battles; in fact, we may say with truth that Virginia was our great battle ground from the Potomac to the Dan. Maryland was dyed with the blood of both armies in 1862 and 1863. Pennsylvania had its baptism of blood in 1863, during the memorable campaign resulting in the awful battle of Gettysburg. The keystone of the arch was then rudely shaken, but the gallant, the great Army of the Potomac was equal to its task, and our Southern brethren were turned back and crossed the Potomac, never to return in hostile array. Then followed the final campaign. Commencing at midnight on the 3d of May, 1864, the Army of the Potomac

passed through the Wilderness to the front of Richmond, to Petersburg, to Appomattox. It is not necessary to go into details of its final campaign. Suffice it to say that in co-operation with the armies under the great chief to whose memory a statue was unveiled yesterday, all under the supreme command of Grant, peace finally came after the events at Appomattox and Raleigh. A mighty host was gathered in deadly strife on the plains of Virginia as the sun rose on April 9, 1865, but before the sunset of that day the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia were resting from the long years of battle, sitting together, sharing, as brothers should, the rations which one army had and the other had not. Peace reigned. The contest, so far as these armies were concerned, was closed, the flags furled; and each returned to its homes to resume the occupations which were interrupted by the guns at Fort Sumpter. Since then we have seen the participants in that great war, with their sons, standing side by side with us and our own sons, wearing the same uniform, bearing the same colors, united and earnest supporters of one country and one flag.

In the language of our greatest Captain, "Let us have peace," now and forever.

We go to our homes from this reunion bearing in our hearts the brotherly love which these gatherings beget, and feeling thankful that so many have found time, amid the busy and eventful times in which we live, to devote a few days in which to do honor to one of our country's greatest men, and to again clasp the hands of comrades who have been endeared to each other by the touch of elbows in battle and with whom we have drunk from the same canteen. May we be spared to greet each other at our army reunions many times, to revere the memory of our friends not now with us, recalling the days when we did our mightiest that "government of the people, by the people, for the people should not perish from the earth."

And now friends, comrades, hail and farewell.

General Schofield.—We will now have the pleasure of listening to an address, "The Army of the Cumberland," by Captain J. J. McCook.

SECOND TOAST.—*"The Army of the Cumberland."*

Response by CAPTAIN J. J. MCCOOK.

MR. CHAIRMAN :

I admit very great surprise tonight at being brought to face an audience like this. I was invited to come here to meet the representatives of the four great army societies, and I am indeed surprised to see how those societies are constituted. In my past experience I had found them made up of men, some grizzled, some worn and bent by the trials through which they had passed for their country, and I think the influence of the gallant Army of the Tennessee must account for the fact that we have this brilliant audience of lovely women and the gracious lady who is to address us tonight, and I express not resentment, but regret that her subject is "SHERMAN," which must stop my mouth upon a theme which was very dear to my heart.

The Army of the Cumberland. It had its origin in Kentucky in 1861. Our second commander was WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. You men and you women of the Army of the Tennessee have always thought and still think that your army has the right to the glory of his great reputation, but we of the Army of the Cumberland wish you to know that he was ours before he went to Vicksburg and became yours.

I know that these old grizzled veterans would listen with interest to a few details of the history of the Army of the Cumberland that I might bring before them, but I must not go too far into such matters before an audience like this. I had intended to say that when General Grant on the 15th of May, 1865, was our national commander there were upon the muster rolls over a million men, the greatest army of historic times; twice as large as any that Napoleon commanded when he was overrunning Europe, destroying nations, tearing down dynasties and erecting others. That army did not stand for the destruction of order, but for its perpetuation. It was made up of self-respecting, patriotic, high-minded American citizens, ready to sacrifice the opportunity, the preferments and the comforts of their homes for the salvation of the nation. They had three purposes, first to protect the flag of their country; second, to preserve the Union of these States and

the most glorious republic of any age, and third, to sacrifice everything for the liberty of mankind that the one stigma on the escutcheon of our great republic might be wiped out forever.

The million men in the army represented two or two and a half millions of enlistments. Hundreds of thousands had died in battle and from wounds and disease. The destruction of life and property in our war was unparalleled, but it is our compensation that no life was lost in vain. We may look back upon the sufferings of those years of danger and hardship with gratitude and thanksgiving and feel that the men of '61 and '65 are entitled to be honored and respected by the men of their own day and by future generations.

I feel somewhat diffident in speaking for the Army of the Cumberland, for I was a mere boy during those four years of service. So far as I can learn I am with possibly one exception the youngest man in our society who served from the organization of that army, and there are so many of those splendid men about us who did great things in that war that I feel that I am scarcely the one to stand here and speak for that army. In that great fight at Shiloh the first day belonged to the Army of the Tennessee alone; on the second day Buell's army shared the bruises. People sometimes talk about Shiloh, but the Army of the Cumberland is satisfied to rest upon the words, the gallant, generous and kindly words with which WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN in his official report bears testimony to their comradeship and touch of elbow.

It would not be interesting to follow the wearying marches of the Army of the Cumberland from its organization until it crossed the long bridge into this city of Washington, having covered a distance greater than from New York to San Francisco. We were not always marching. I recall the days when we were at Murfreesborough, where we spent several months in that lovely southern climate. Sometimes when we are called to say farewell to one of our old companions and taps are sounded, my mind turns back to those balmy moonlight nights under that southern sky when that great army surrounded that town. Perhaps it was my youth that caused me to be impressed at nine o'clock when the old bugler of the First Cavalry would step out on the balcony over General Rosecrans' headquarters and sound the tattoo. The notes would go swelling out first to the three army

corps headquarters and then would be borne on the quiet night air to the ten divisions and then again repeated and wafted to the thirty brigades and in a little while it would be repeated by the trumpets and by the drums and fifes of 120 regiments. A little later taps would come, the lights would go out, and except for the sentinels on post and the pickets surrounding the city, the great army would be at rest. They would rest for the strength they needed for the duty of the next day for their country. As our dear friends are passing away one by one, and we hear these taps, my mind goes back to the old army at rest around Murfreesborough. I can but think that these old soldiers passing to their rest now have an outlook towards the future, filled with heavenly visions, and as they took rest there to serve their country better, their eyes are opening now towards the service of God. God and country was the power, was the ideal that was in the mind of the American volunteer soldier. It led him on to everything that was good, enabled him to suffer and endure, and guided him in all his goings out and comings in.

I would like to speak of the experiences at Chattanooga, with Sherman on the left and one of our Army of the Cumberland divisions with him, hammering at that imposing mass in front of him; with Hooker on the right, most of his troops moved down into town, but there was a body under the point of Lookout Mountain, composed of Osterhaus' division of Sherman's army, one of the divisions of the Twelfth Corps from the Army of the Potomac, which had just arrived, and one of the divisions of the Army of the Cumberland. Those three great armies were represented in that comparatively small number of men, and on the morning of the 25th of November they went up and up, and the battle of the clouds was fought, and finally there was a flash of radiance from the point of Lookout Mountain, and the flag of the Eighth Kentucky, one of the Cumberland regiments that was forced up, I suppose, by the Army of the Tennessee and the Potomac, waved upon the peak. But it was old glory all the same, and the shouting that came from the Army of the Cumberland filled the valley at the sight of that flag above the clouds. It was glorious, but it was mighty hard on the fellows down in the valley who were not doing anything. But it came our way. General Grant, wishing to do something that would relieve the

left, said to Thomas, dear old Pap Thomas, send in your divisions and take the rifle pits at the foot of the hill. Badeau says it was fifty-five minutes from the time that Sheridan and Wood and Johnson and Beard and the others started. It was a quick dash for the foot of the hill, and they found themselves in a hot place because they were under the guns from above. The American volunteer soldier saw his opportunity. He would not go back, he could not stay where he was under the fearful fire from the hill, and he concluded the way to stop the fire was to go and attend to it himself. They went on, and on, and up, until they reached the crest of Missionary Ridge. We had looked at that crest from the forts on the edge of the town, and we had debated whether it was possible for human beings to climb the face of that ridge in the face of an enemy such as rested there; and I had heard such men as Sheridan and Harker and others express the belief that it was an impossible thing to do; and yet so far as I can remember the first two general officers that appeared upon that crest, one upon the right and the other upon the left of Bragg's headquarters, were General Sheridan and his brigade commander, Charlie Harker. O, the sensation of getting to such a place under such circumstances, and having a view from the top down into the valley, instead of looking up from below and wondering whether you could ever get there. I feel satisfied, and I say it, I hope, without irreverence, that after the enemy had been driven back to a distance the first thing that suggested itself to the average free moving American volunteer soldier was to get back to the edge and look down; and I verily believe that many a one of those soldiers, if he was compelled to choose between taking that look and a glimpse through the pearly gates of paradise, under the excitement of that hour, would have stepped to the edge and looked down to the place from which he had come.

From that time on SHERMAN commanded us. We fought our way to Atlanta and then we started for the sea. Thomas and the Fourth Corps went back and that branch of the Army of the Cumberland helped to win the glorious victories of Franklin and Nashville. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps went with SHERMAN down to the sea. After the Christmas gift to the nation of Savannah we started for the north. I did not have

the privilege of sharing that march, for I was in the Army of the Potomac; but it makes the blood tingle to read the record. The last important fight was Bentonville, and the Army of the Cumberland was there. When the surrender came General SHERMAN gave the word to march by way of Richmond for Washington, and another race was on, and they came here for the grand review to sweep up the avenue in the presence of the President. I cannot say how the Army of the Tennessee looked, but I fancy they looked very much as the Army of the Cumberland did. Our men were treated when we got on the other side of the Potomac to an entirely new outfit of clothes. Many of them were rather disheveled looking, but their fighting materials were as bright and clean as they had ever been, and it may have been an affectation unbecoming old soldiers, but many of the Army of the Cumberland at least preferred to march up Pennsylvania avenue with no clothing above the tops of their brogans to their knees, because that is the way they marched through the swamps. Our soldier days were hard but they had their satisfaction and delight. It is a grand thing for any nation to be able to place a million volunteers such as they were in the field, and I thank God that if it were necessary we could put in two, three, five times as many now. That is the safeguard of this great nation, it is the safeguard of republican institutions in this country, and it is a blessed thing for our dear native land which we love so well that we have not only had such armies, and such generals as Grant and SHERMAN and Thomas and all the rest, but that the spirit lives in the American of today, so that he is ready if need be to give his life for the protection of the liberties of this great republic and that flag for which so many served and so many died; and it will be so to the end; the glory of the republic is in the patriotism of our volunteer soldiers.

Marching through Georgia was sung, after which Mrs. Logan was introduced to respond to "Sherman."

THIRD TOAST.—“*Sherman.*”

Response by MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. PRESIDENT OF THE ARMY OF THE
TENNESSEE:

It is impossible for me to express the feelings of emotion with which I attempt to say anything before this august audience, but I feel that I can safely trust in the generosity and indulgence of the grand old Army of the Tennessee. For fear I might leave out something that I want to say, I have written it down.

The ceremonies of this occasion bring back to memory the days when threatening clouds overshadowed the southern sky and mutterings of discontent disturbed the peace of the union. A time when—

“Oh, sad and slow the weeks went by, and each held his anxious breath,
Like one who waits in helpless fear, some sorrow worse than death.
Oh, scarcely was there faith in God, or any trust in man,
While fast along the Southern sky the blighting shadow ran;
It veiled the stars one after one; it hushed the patriot's song
And stole from men the sacred sense that parteth right from wrong.
Then a red flash like lightning across the darkness broke
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke.
‘Wake, sons of heroes, wake; the wolf breaks from his den;
Truth takes in hand her ancient sword and calls her loyal men
Lo, brightly o’er the breaking day shines freedom’s holy star—
Peace can not brave the sickly time—all hail the healer War.’”

The cry of war that SHERMAN said was “cruelty without refinement” rang out with such thundering tones as to awaken the slumbering patriots wherever they dwelt throughout the land.

Grim visaged SHERMAN, like hosts of others who had learned the profession of arms, had in the interim of protracted peace laid aside the accoutrements of a soldier and sought activity in civil life. When he heard the sounds that betokened the coming conflict it was not his time to loiter, but, throwing to the winds prospects of fortune, he hastened to tender his services to the President in his country’s defense. Disloyalty, with sinister whisperings, had preceded his action by reporting that madness had disqualified this man of iron and that he could not be trusted with the lives of men he was to command. Fortunately, Mr. Lincoln decided to follow his own judgment and accept the offer

of services that proved inestimable. Nothing daunted by the slanders, SHERMAN donned his faded uniform, picked up his sword, long unused, and reported for duty.

I had the good fortune to know General SHERMAN from the time he organized his brigade at Paducah, Ky., in 1861, until he laid down to pleasant dreams after life's fitful fever was over.

His talismanic name led mighty legions on many sanguinary fields to victory and renown. His was the mind of

"The still and mental parts
That did contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on and know by measure
Of his observant toll the enemies weight."

His furrowed face and brusque manner belied his tenderness of heart. He knew no dissembling, not even that of diplomacy. One word, as an illustration of his great contempt for dissembling. I remember that once I was riding in a carriage with him in a procession at a reunion when an ex-soldier rushed to the side of the carriage and grasped General SHERMAN's hand and shook it right heartily, saying, "Uncle Billy, (a salutation particularly irritating to him) I can never forget you at Perryville. I was with you there." The General's eyes snapped as he withdrew his hand, quickly replying: "Well, that is all right; I was not there, and I do not believe you were, either."

His bluntness of speech was so characteristic that those who knew and loved him best were wont to expect it, but took no offense at his sternness, knowing that directness and intensity of purpose governed his every action. In all he did he had pure and lofty aims and the single thought of faithful discharge of duty.

Like Abraham Lincoln, he "bore malice toward none, but had charity for all." For the people of the South, when they observed the laws of the government, he had a kindly feeling, and an especial high regard for the gallant men who led the Confederate armies in the field against him, and ever after the war extended to them the right hand of fellowship.

It is with pardonable pride that we oft recite the heroic deeds and wonderful achievements of the Army of the Tennessee. Through sleet and ice, in February, 1862, they captured Forts Henry and Donelson and pushed on to Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, and

thence to Lake Providence, where, impatient at the delay, on account of mud and water, they barricaded wooden transports with cotton bales and steamed by the frowning forts of Vicksburg to Port Gibson. Fighting the battles of Raymond and Champion Hill, they were speedily in position and began the siege of Vicksburg, the Gibraltar of the Mississippi. As I stood a few days ago on the points where Grant's, SHERMAN's, and Logan's headquarters were, and looked across the chasms, by nature made, between the ridges occupied by the contending armies, I marveled more than ever that the masterly military genius of these great commanders and the dauntless intrepidity of the Army of the Tennessee could have entered that seemingly impregnable city, fortified as it was by nature, and skillful engineering; and defended as it was by the bravest of the brave.

From Vicksburg the Army of the Tennessee, with SHERMAN at its head, hastened to participate in Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain (the famous battle above the clouds), Kenesaw Mountain, down whose rugged sides missiles of death rolled like an avalanche upon them, still on they went to Atlanta, where again impregnable barriers melted away before strategic SHERMAN and his invincible army.

On; on; SHERMAN led his ragged, battle-scarred, though ever triumphant army across the Carolinas, through Richmond to Washington.

At the grand review, May 22, 1865, this gallant army evoked the wildest enthusiasm as they marched from the Capitol up Pennsylvania avenue, past the very spot where General SHERMAN's statue now stands, to the grand stand in front of the White House, where sat the great Captains of the war, before whom they passed in review.

Their tattered and faded flags, worn, ragged and unkempt uniforms telling the story of their long and weary marches in sunshine and storm, over rugged mountains, through dismal swamps, over corduroy roads, and burning sands in defense of their country.

"SHERMAN, BILLY SHERMAN, huzza for SHERMAN and his men," was shouted by the thousands who occupied every inch of ground in the streets of the capital. Photographs of that majestic panorama have preserved something of the scene, but can-

not possibly convey any idea of the spectacle, the like of which will be seen no more on this continent.

It is fitting that the SHERMAN statue should stand where it does, a silent sentinel on the avenue between the White House and the Capitol, typifying the soldier ever ready for the defense of either, and serving, also, as a symbol of a nation's gratitude to its heroic defenders.

If monarchical governments build monuments, as they have all over Europe to men who have laid down their lives in executing imperial orders and in defending monarchies, why should not this great republic of ours, of boasted wealth, build monuments to the memory of heroes who have borne the banner of the free on high, and have saved this union of mighty States from dissolution?

Let these imposing piles of granite and bronze rise all over the land as imperishable tributes to the memory of patriotic heroes who have been by their country blessed for deeds of valor done. Let them serve as object lessons in patriotism to generations yet to come. The Army of the Tennessee takes great pride in the fact that they have caused three of these fine monuments to be erected to the memory of their heroes, SHERMAN, McPherson and Logan. These illustrious men emulated their forefathers in their defense of a "government for the people and by the people." Let succeeding generations emulate these gallant men in their lives and characters and loyal devotion to this great republic that is theirs to perpetuate and defend.

It may not be inappropriate for me on this occasion to say that whatever of misunderstanding and estrangement may have existed between the two great commanders of the Army of the Tennessee at one time, was wholly obliterated by General Logan's tribute to General SHERMAN at a notable banquet given by Colonel Corkhill to General SHERMAN on his retirement as General of the army, in which he said in replying to the toast, "The Volunteer Soldier:"

"There was no questions of numbers or time, and for General Sherman I will say there was not a soldier who bore the American flag, or followed it; not a soldier who carried a musket or drew a saber who did not respect him as his commander. There was not one, sir, but would have drawn his sword at any time to have preserved his life.

There is not one today, no matter what may have been said that would dim, in the slightest degree, the luster of that bright name, achieved by ability, by integrity and true bravery of an officer. And, in conclusion, let me say this: while that army, when it was disbanded, was absorbed in the community like rain drops in the sand; all citizens in the twinkling of an eye and back to their professions and their business; there is not one of these men, scattered, as they are, from ocean to ocean, who does not honor the name of the man who led them in triumph through the enemy's land. Wherever he may go, wherever he may be, whatever may be his condition in life, there is not one who would not stretch out a helping hand to that brave commander who led them to glory. Speaking for that army, if I may be permitted to speak for it, I have to say: May the choicest blessings that God showers upon the head of man go with him along down through his life is the prayer of every soldier who served under Sherman."

When General Logan finished General SHERMAN arose, went around to General Logan, put his arm about his neck and shook his hand cordially while the tears ran down his cheeks. His emotions were too great for words.

It was on a Saturday night, and, notwithstanding the approach of the wee small hours before the tearful parting of the distinguished guests, General SHERMAN went home and before the Sunday morning's dawn, as mentioned in his letter, wrote one of the most manly and feeling letters to General Logan, explaining his reasons for certain actions touching General Logan and expressing his gratitude for General Logan's tribute to him.

This letter General Logan acknowledged promptly, responding cordially to the sentiments of regard expressed by his beloved commander.

The few brief years that intervened before General Logan preceded General SHERMAN to that land of eternal bliss, they saw much of each other, forgetting in the happy circumstance of reunited friendship the unfavorable winds that temporarily estranged them.

It was probably one of the most impressive dinners ever given in Washington, including the names of the most illustrious men of that time. All but five of that distinguished company have joined the mighty throng in the great beyond.

I would that I had the power to speak more fittingly of General SHERMAN's devotion to the ties of nature. He often spoke to me most feelingly of his children and his wife, whose untimely

death took so much of happiness out of his life. Ever afterwards there seemed a touch of melancholy in his manner and restlessness that told the story of his unhappiness over her loss.

At the National Encampment at Boston, 1890, I had the honor to be entertained by the John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., of Cambridge, at the same hotel where General SHERMAN was also a guest. We were taken by a friend to the campfire in the same carriage. General SHERMAN seemed very sad. Apparently, he had lost much of his bright spirits. During the evening he had been loath to respond to the calls of his enthusiastic admirers for a speech.

While we were driving back to the hotel he said: "I shall never attend another campfire." We each ejaculated: "Nonsense, General—do not say that." I said: "Why, General, will you not attend another?" He replied: "Because I shall not be here a year hence." Naturally we scoffed his melancholy, but were sadly reminded of his premonitions when the telegraph announced a few brief months afterwards that his life was ebbing away.

He has gone, but his deeds of valor and sturdy character will not be forgotten and are appropriately commemorated by this imposing statue of enduring bronze and granite erected by the government, the Army of the Tennessee, other military organizations and personal friends.

The name of SHERMAN is immortal. He has written it even higher on the Roll of Fame than did that other Sherman who signed the Declaration of Independence.

I cannot close without congratulating the president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, General G. M. Dodge, on the successful completion of his labor of love in securing the erection of this statue to the memory of his revered commander, in whose glorious victories General Dodge bore so conspicuous a part.

When he has finished his work in this world, I doubt not his faithful followers will see to it that he, too, is immortalized in bronze. May he and the few remaining of that countless host be long spared to bless mankind by their presence, but there must come a time when they, too, must join their great commander whom we honor tonight, and they must know that, like his, their names and deeds are imperishable.

Mrs. Mary Spoor Latey sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," and, in response to a recall, gave "Coming Through the Rye."

The next address was made by the Reverend Thomas Ewing Sherman in response to "The Army of the Tennessee." Father Sherman said:

FOURTH TOAST.—"*The Army of the Tennessee.*"

Response by REVEREND THOMAS EWING SHERMAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION ARMIES;

At one of the banquets of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the man appointed to respond to my toast being absent, our president, in the happy way that he has sometimes, called upon a volunteer to supply the place. The American volunteer is ready at any time. The gentleman so called upon apologized, "Why, I have no time to prepare, General." "Oh, any fool could respond to that toast," said our president. A poor compliment, indeed, to say that one is eloquent on the subject of that gallant army which first woke the nation to the dawn of hope, gaining victory at Donelson, then pressed on through the fierce storm at Shiloh, and then on to Vicksburg, the Sebastopol of the West, thus opening the valley of the Mississippi untrammelled to the sea.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I am not going to weary you to-night with military experiences that were not mine. The Army of the Tennessee has a greater glory than that of Shiloh and Vicksburg, and that is the glory of moving shoulder to shoulder with the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio, from Chattanooga to Atlanta in one hundred and thirteen days, fighting, as General Howard will tell you, when your reveille was the sound of cannon, when you sank to rest at night lulled by the sound of cannon, when it was not breasting one height, as Captain McCook has eloquently described it, but height after height, ravine after ravine, and gorge after gorge, with splendid parapets wrought by slave labor and defended by as gallant an army as ever fought, and that on their own soil, battling for principles which they held as strongly as you held the principles for which you fought. It was because the Army of the Ten-

nessee and the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Ohio were one army, because you had one sentiment, one set of principles, one flag, no jealousy—

A voice:—And one SHERMAN.

Father Sherman:—One commander—I thank you for the word, and three great subordinate commanders, too, to command the wings and the center, a Howard, a Thomas, and a Schofield, splendid Generals enjoying his utmost trust and confidence, and because you moved forward with one heart, all sharing his supreme trust and confidence, because he admired and loved the private soldier as much as he admired and loved the officers, that you swept on in resistless power to everlasting victory. He has often said to me: “Yes, my boy, it is easy to be a General, well accoutred and well tented, but to stand out alone at night, in the cold and rain, hungry, sleepy, weary and forlorn, and stand there only because you love the flag, that is what makes the true soldier, the man of suffering, of sacrifice, of solid patriotism, and that is what all this nation should learn to emulate.”

But, gentlemen, there is a greater glory than the glory of these victories of Dalton, and Kenesaw, and Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, and Savannah; there is a greater glory than that of the long and toilsome marches through the Carolinas to the splendid day of the great review in Washington, and that is the glory of the perfect completeness of the triumph of your principles.

When fighting is backed by principle then the fight is worthy of true men, and when those principles prevail, and prevail as your principles have prevailed, then is the victory as glorious as this banquet scene expanded over a whole mighty nation. Now, think of those principles. The other day I was coming down a street in Chicago and I met a fellow in that happy condition that we of the Army of the Tennessee sometimes find ourselves in after our feasts. He said to me: “Father Tom, where is the other side of the street?” I answered: “The other side is over there.” “Why,” said he, “I was just over there, and they told me this was the other side of the street.” There wasn’t any other side of the street for him, there isn’t any other side of the street for the United States of America today, because you have so welded and united us that we all hold the same principles; but

forty years ago wasn't there another side of the street? Ask any intelligent boy in the eighth grade today where is Mason and Dixon's line and he will tell you it is in Asia Minor or in the Philippines; but you knew where it was and you knew what it meant. It meant two political creeds, two creeds which could not subsist together on the same continent. And one of those was the creed of union and liberty, and the other we won't name, for fear of giving some offense, but no true American within our vast domain holds to that second creed today. The union of these five and forty States represented by the stars in each of these banners, each one of these States a different republic, yet all of them bound together in a common bond of union, is admitted to be national, permanent and indissoluble by the bravest and best men who once struggled to destroy it.

And liberty, divinest and most heavenly of gifts! A whole race deprived of personal liberty, and that within the bounds of free America. Ladies and gentlemen, does it not seem impossible tonight that the universal right of every son of Adam to that gift could have been questioned in our land? And yet you know that when you took up arms in 1861 what nerved you, what gave you strength, what made you soldiers, what kept you true through thick and thin, was the desire to free a race, the longing to become the saviours of a people, the yearning to make freedom reign throughout this continent.

I know how familiar all this is. The point that I make is that your permanent triumph is not in gallantly scaling Missionary Ridge, where you fought so splendidly, nor in breasting frowning Kenesaw's dark heights, not in capturing Atlanta and marching to the sea, but your renown is in this, that today seventy millions of free people bless the sires and the swords of Shiloh, of Vicksburg and of Atlanta. Just the other day, in a gathering of people, I saw a man looking at me with such fixed intentness that I became self-conscious and rose to go. He stepped towards me and said: "I am from Georgia. Your daddy whipped my daddy real hard and I am very glad that he did." This is, indeed, a triumph, that their best and most thoughtful people rejoice in your victories. Oh, that is a conquest, indeed, when the noble vanquished thank you for having conquered them. You not only conquered them, but you won them. Intensely loyal in

sentiment to their own gallant defenders, we have won them back to such a love of the grand old Union that they now are proud to march under the one flag. Tonight, in the midst of this splendid assembly of the officers of many armies, I am carried back in fancy to a scene that General Brooke will remember as I describe it. I sat with him on my horse outside of Havana a little more than four years ago as he was reviewing Fitzhugh Lee's Army Corps; and as the regiments went by, splendidly aligned and magnificently equipped, men that had been through one war and were ready for more if it were needed, as they passed by and we saw the regimental colors flaunting on that southern breeze, and as we remembered that those men were the makers of a new nation (a further extension of the fruits of your victory), we saw the names Texas, Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and all the old States there represented and all fighting together, with the same uniform and under the same banner. Oh, is not this a splendid thought for you, that you have lived to wear this new wreath of honor. Your sons and your opponents' sons all imbued with your spirit and your principles, and all ready to carry the grand old banner even to the ends of earth. The reunion of the camps of '98 was worth the hardships and the agony of a war.

And that thought takes me back to another scene in which I did participate, in your honor and your glory. I remember that bright May day in 1865 when Washington looked as happy, as bright as it looks today, though not as grand and as modern, and I can see that long column down the avenue and on by the Treasury and passing the President's stand, and I see them coming in columns aligned from curb to curb, their uniforms old and battered, but every bit of uniform about them as bright as it could be; I can see them with their colors proudly flaunting, but torn, tattered and sprinkled with the blood of your comrades; I can see those garlands thrown far out and circling in the air, then nestling down on your banners as a fitting tribute paid by the loving hearts of the people to you, the nation's saviours; I can hear the glad shout of a republic redeemed by your valor from the stain of disunion and of slavery.

And now, if you will permit me, I will depart from what would be the usual custom on such an occasion. Much has been said in

eulogy of my father, both at the unveiling of the statue and here tonight. Under ordinary circumstances it would not be a fitting thing for a son to say anything more in praise even of such a man; but the circumstances are exceptional, and I therefore crave the privilege of saying just one word. The President of the United States read to us yesterday from the marble shaft before him these words: "On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the old government of the United States."

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to remind you that those words uttered by my father were chosen by his youngest son to show what he thought was deepest in his father's heart, and I wish to remind you, also, when, where, and under what circumstances they were written. We are in the midst of those who were imbued with Union principles; this man was far in the sunny South. We are here after forty years of the fruits of victory; this man was at the beginning of that gigantic conspiracy that endeavored to form a new government. We are shoulder to shoulder, and have been all the time with women and children who share our sentiments; he was alone in the midst of those who held the opposite opinions, and he had just been offered a commission of Major-General in the Confederate Army. Think of the time, of the place, of the circumstances, and appreciating his intrepid inflexibility, you will pardon the son for wishing to lay this additional garland on the grave of his loved father.

The next response was by Sergeant Major John McElroy for the Army of the Ohio. Major McElroy spoke as follows:

FIFTH TOAST.—"*The Army of the Ohio.*"

Response by MAJOR JOHN MCELROY.

The Army of the Ohio was born August 19, 1862, the pangs of parturition being the terror of Cincinnati, then the "Queen City of the West," over the near approach of the troops of Kirby Smith. This made it a year younger than its great sister armies, but, unlike them, it was allowed no period for quiet growth and development. Born amid the storm of invasion, it grew and strengthened by battling, and was the first to pass away at the

return of peace. Within its lines the rifle and cannon were rarely silent. Somewhere almost daily they were ringing out vividly impressive lessons of patriotism and obedience to law.

The Army of the Ohio had official existence of about a fortnight less than three years—1,045 days, to be exact.

In those 1,045 days it fought 342 battles, engagements and skirmishes—actions in which the number of killed and wounded was sufficient to justify report and record, or almost exactly one every third day, an example of military industry that may well challenge comparison. No one ever asked why the Army of the Ohio did not move. Like the Truth of God, it was always marching on.

It can be safely asserted that in those 1,045 eventful days more enemies of the country fell before its deadly rifles than were slain in any previous war. Its own losses were greater than those of all the armies of the United States in either the Revolution, the War of 1812, or the Mexican War, and whenever it appeared on any battle field it exacted full pay from the enemy for every man it lost.

Its first great campaign was for the relief of the loyal people of East Tennessee—an objective closely touching the heart of President Lincoln and every patriotic man in the country. By a series of operations of faultless skill it swept across three great ranges of mountains, captured Cumberland Gap—one of the Gibaltars of the Confederacy—with 3,000 prisoners, cleared the rebels out of East Tennessee, and relieved the long-suffering people from cruel persecution which recalled the horrors of the Inquisition.

At Fort Sanders, in front of Knoxville, it beat back with astonishing slaughter the effort of the rebels to recover their ascendancy.

By a patient fortitude, unsurpassed by Washington's army at Valley Forge, it held the country thus gained through the terrible winter of 1863-4. Separated by hundreds of miles of impassable mountain roads from its base of supplies, shoeless, half-naked, and pinched by starvation, it marched with bleeding feet over icy roads and lined up on bleak heights, in the bitterest season ever known, to beat back the rebels and hold what had been gained.

Much smaller achievements than the East Tennessee campaign have made immortal fame for European armies and commanders.

The Army of the Ohio held firmly to the end of the war, against an enterprising enemy, East Tennessee and Kentucky—a territory equaling England and Wales in extent—besides threatening seriously and constantly the rebel hold on Southwest Virginia and Western North Carolina.

At the opening of the great operations of 1864 the Army of the Ohio had on its rolls something over 50,000, but such had been the strains and hardships of that awful winter that there were 7,000 officers and men sick in hospitals; special detachments required for the extensive territory took 9,000 more. It speaks volumes for the character of the army that there were but 18 officers and 397 men in arrest or confinement, and less than 1,000 absent. This left less than 25,000 men available for active duty, of whom Major-General Schofield took about 15,000 cavalry, artillery and infantry away to join Sherman, leaving the remaining 10,000 with the convalescents and detached men to hold the country against the utmost endeavors of John H. Morgan, Mudwall Jackson, Cerro Gordo Williams and John C. Breckinridge to recover it. Steady employment, with plenty of out-door exercise, and an opportunity to travel and see the country were provided for every man in the Army of the Ohio that year.

It was the luck of the Army of the Ohio to be constantly overshadowed by her larger sisters—by the Army of the Cumberland, four times as numerous, and the Army of the Tennessee, three times as strong—but if little, she was still the willingest soul alive, and every day of the 100 of the Atlanta campaign she was in full line with her sisters, and in close touch with the enemy—never laggard, never behind, never failing to do her full share of the gigantic work. She added to her previous long list of battles the historic names of Rock Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw, Chattahoochee, Decatur, Atlanta, Utoy Creek, and Lovejoy's Station.

Out of the total loss of 31,687 by the combined armies during the Atlanta campaign, the Army of the Ohio's share was 3,479, or somewhat in excess of her numerical ratio to her sister armies.

The time at last came when the Army of the Ohio was to

emerge from the eclipse of her overshadowing sisters, and take the center of the stage.

The campaign of Atlanta had closed, the city had been depopulated and burned, and the indefatigable Sherman was projecting further havoc to the Southern Confederacy. Jeff Davis conceived a daring scheme to nullify all that had been done and prevent further injury. Lieutenant-General John B. Hood, with one of the finest armies of its size the world ever saw, was sent to sweep far around to Sherman's rear, draw him in pursuit, carry the war back to the Ohio River, and recover the soil of the three great States dearly earned by three years of battling.

Shrewdly declining the challenge to a fruitless stern chase over an exhausted country, Sherman went on with his preparations for his march to the sea, but sent his trusted lieutenant, General Thomas, back to Nashville to gather an army to head off Hood, while his other trusted lieutenant, General Schofield, was sent with the Army of the Ohio, to which was added the Fourth Corps, to hold Hood back until Thomas was strong enough to meet him in the open field.

The Confederate Army of the Tennessee, which General Hood led on his ambitious errand, was as nearly perfect a military weapon as human ability could make. Though reduced in numbers to 45,000 men of all arms, yet every man in it was a veteran inured to war. Hood's army was all muscle and sinew, soldierly pride and self-confidence. Three years in the fiery furnace of war had purged away its dross and tempered it to a quickly-responsive weapon of terrible efficiency. Companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps were all led by men who had won their leadership in actual battle. They had had success enough to believe themselves invincible. Hood, Cheatham, Stewart, Forrest, Lee, Cleburne, Bate, Adams, Granby are names which are held in brightest honor in the South today.

Schofield's battle-shrunken battalions of the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps and the cavalry numbered less than half Hood's strength, but they were veterans, too, and they thrust and warded with their overwhelming opponents on the lines of the Tennessee and the Duck with such unsurpassable skill and courage as to hold them back for a long month while Thomas gathered strength at Nashville.

The climax had to come. The first military principle is that two men can whip one man if they can only get at him. The Army of the Ohio's obstinate fighting and brilliant maneuvering had so far prevented Hood's making his preponderance effective.

The morning of November 30, 1864, saw Hood's army a few miles south of Franklin, Tenn., at last all together, and all raging over the failure of the effort of the day before to cut off and destroy the Army of the Ohio. That same morning saw the Army of the Ohio, weary with weeks of fighting and an all-night's march out of the jaws of destruction, file out on the rising ground south of Franklin and sullenly turn at bay to protect the passage of its trains across the Harpeth River. The rain through which they had struggled for days had now ceased, and the sun came out fitfully, but not enough to disperse the low-lying, dreary clouds. The very heavens were ready to weep over the awfulness of the tragedy about to ensue.

While the slow mules were laboring over the rough bridges, the men plodded wearily into position and, through force of habit, threw up a light line of works in front, from time to time gazing off anxiously southward for the enemies who had yesterday compassed them about. They had not to look long, for presently the whole afternoon horizon swarmed with Hood's army vengefully pressing forward. As far as eye could reach there was nothing but rebel soldiers and more pressing on behind.

Two brigades sent forward in observation of the on-coming hordes in a pitifully few minutes were crushed into lifeless or bleeding, fleeing remnants.

Then a storm of infernal fury broke along the whole front of the Army of the Ohio. It was a raging hell, in which seemed a hundred thousand demons, each striving to outdo the other in violence and murder. Into that thundering, sulphurous vortex swirled the courage, the desperation, the tigerish ferocity of whole States. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, rolled up in furious waves, to be followed by the maddened billows of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas—all to break in bloody ruin upon the unyielding, fiery front of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, and Tennessee. Men whose fathers under Jackson had exterminated the Indians at Tohopeka and decimated England's finest legions at New Orleans, recoiled before men whose fathers

under Harrison had vanquished Tecumseh at Tippecanoe and the British at the Thames.

The fiery-hearted Pat Cleburne would not be denied victory, and fell under his horse in death, with the latter's forehoofs on the low parapet. The equally determined General Adams was virtually picked off his horse by the bayonets of the unyielding Union line. Standing almost erect near the shallow trench the lifeless body of General Stafford was so wedged in by the dead of his dauntless command that it could not fall. Ten other Confederate Generals lay dead within pistol shot of the line, amid 7,000 of their fallen followers. The slope of the embankment and the trenches were hidden by corpses fallen under blows from gun barrels, camp hatchets, swords, axes, handspikes, and whatever else was instantly available for hand-to-hand fight. So close and desperate had been the grapple of the forces that the victors bore away with them thirty-two battle flags wrenched from the hands of their assailants.

No other troops than American could have delivered such a terrific, persistent and irresistible assault. No other troops than American could have endured such a cyclone without losing an inch of ground.

The Army of the Ohio had crowned its work. In a few short hours of that dark November day it had inflicted a punishment unequalled in modern wars. It had taken the sting, the heart, the soul out of that terrible army which had fought so valiantly at Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and on the Atlanta campaign. Thirty-six per cent. of the men whom Hood had hurled forward so confidently at 4 o'clock were dead or wounded before 10 o'clock.

Hood's army was never, never the same again. Its historian says: "The ghost of Franklin was with us forever afterward. It rode on every man's knapsack and on every limber-chest of the artillery. It sat by us at every campfire and paced the beats with every sentinel; it grinned, mockingly, at us on every parade and review, and laughed sardonically at every flag we fluttered to the breeze. Over all our history afterward was written the chill legend of Franklin."

Wearied with slaughter, the Army of the Ohio, at midnight, hours after the last rebel shot had been fired, followed its last

wagon across the Harpeth River, looking back from the hills to see the plain alive with the torches of the stricken survivors seeking their comrades in that wilderness of death and mutilation.

Fifteen days later the Army of the Ohio took its full share of the great battle of Nashville, which destroyed the Confederate power in the West, and then, feeling its work done there, made a giant stride to the Atlantic Coast, to capture Fort Anderson, Wilmington and Kinston, meet SHERMAN, and assist in wiping out the Confederacy in the East.

The Army of the Ohio was fortunate in all of its commanders, and is proud of every one of them—of Major-General Horatio G. Wright, the accomplished engineer, who gained enduring fame as the Commander of the Sixth Corps; of the genial, courtly Major-General Burnside, under whom it made its splendid East Tennessee campaign; of Major-General J. G. Foster, a gallant soldier, whose wounds made his stay with us all too short; and, lastly, of the safe, sagacious, always ready, always on time, and always in place, Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, who ranked with George H. Thomas as SHERMAN'S trusted counselor, and under whom the Army of the Ohio always marched to victory.

The enduring fame of the Army of the Ohio will rest upon its enterprise and thoroughness in the East Tennessee campaign; its wonderful fortitude in the winter of 1863-4; its constant readiness and vigorous aggressiveness of the Atlanta campaign, and its fast-anchored firmness at Franklin, with the awful punishment it inflicted upon its enemies.

The deeds of all the armies are written in letters of unfading light and glory, but none shine better than those of the Army of the Ohio.

After a song, "The Red, White and Blue," General Schofield introduced Major-General Oliver O. Howard, who said:

SIXTH TOAST.

Response by GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

GENERAL, COMRADES, AND COMPANIONS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

An officer of prominence met me on the street today, and he asked me if I ever was in the West during the war, and lately it has been asked several times, and on several occasions the remark has been made, "Certainly, you were not in the Army of the Tennessee." My service began here in the East, right alongside of General SHERMAN, in the first battle of Bull Run. I commanded a brigade as the senior colonel, and he did, too. It was about the time he was quarreling because we had so few men, and wanted to know if our government thought we could put down the rebellion with a squirt gun. And after that we had the great battle of Gettysburg, and now and then companions from every quarter want to know if I was in the battle of Gettysburg. I was some. Then, after Gettysburg, I went, by the direction of Abraham Lincoln and other people, way off to the West, and General Grant slept in my tent; and afterwards I got as far as Bridgeport, Ala.; and then I was ordered to move right across the river and come up over the mountains into the valley we called Lookout Valley, near Lookout Mountain; and one day I went over into the city of Chattanooga, and I went into a room where I again met General SHERMAN, whom I had not seen for a long time, and I had not been very intimate with him before. And that night I saw some things that were very, very pleasing to me. Instead of quarreling one with another they were united, these men of the West, these Generals of the West. And when SHERMAN came in like a boy just from play, as cheerful as he could be, Grant got up and met him in the same cheerful spirit; and he said, "SHERMAN, take the chair of honor," pointing to a high-back chair. "Oh, no," he says, "Grant, that belongs to you." "Oh, but," he says, "I always give due respect to age." SHERMAN was two or three years older than he. And that night I noticed that one thing, that Grant and SHERMAN were like brothers. They were not alike, but they did love each other from the beginning to the end, and even Halleck could not divide them. A little later it was my privilege to take a brigade and

go up on the enemy's side of the river and skirmish all the way up to SHERMAN's bridge, that he was running from both sides of the river, having captured the Confederate pickets, and I went out on his bridge on my side, and he came out on the other side, and he waited until the last bolt was put in, and then he jumped over, and says, "How are you, Howard?" and took me by the hand, and from that time to the close of the war we were together. I had an army corps twenty thousand strong, and if they had all been there it would have been a good deal stronger. It was a combination of the old Twentieth and Twenty-first, it was the new Fourth, the one that Stanley commanded after me, and was with the Army of the Ohio in that desperate struggle about which we have just heard.

I want to say simply two or three things. General SHERMAN was a peculiar man, he was a peculiar Commander. He differed a little from General Grant. He liked to come around to those that he had chosen for his chiefs, and sit down in their tents and talk with them about what was to come. Down at Savannah, for example, on the 1st of January, 1865, he came to me, and he said, "Howard, I want you to take the Army of the Tennessee and move over to Beaufort, and then up across the island, and across to the mainland, and get to Pocotaligo by the 15th of January. Can you do it?" I thought about it a little. I said, "It is rather a short time. How are we going to get transportation?" "Oh, the navy will help you, and the Quartermaster's Department is always ready." We went at it. I couldn't get them all over, but got them all but one division. We had to wait a little for the others, because the river was so high. It took some time to get across. Then we went through the Carolinas. I could keep you all night talking about it, but I will not. I want to say simply this, that one characteristic of General SHERMAN was persistency. Mrs. Logan has expressed it: Intensity of purpose. There was another thing about him. He had a memory that was extraordinary. When we came to the locality of an old Revolutionary struggle, he knew all about it. When Blair and I would get into a discussion about it, he would correct us; and when you put him on the top of any height to look over the country, he knew the topography of it better than anybody else

and what we were going to do, and get out of the way; and it was almost impossible for us to get any square and fair fighting, except at Kenesaw, and then we had to go through abatis where there wasn't one chance in a million for a man to get over the works with his life.

With that intensity of purpose and patriotism and that loyalty to the government that began at the very outset and continued to the end, we had the very leader that we wanted to sustain the old flag and the union and to make us what we are today. I don't wonder that our Confederate commanders stand up today and say, "We don't like it because you Yankees whipped us, but we do thank God that we are Americans." And we are all Americans, and we will sustain the flag and the country while we live, and we are thankful that we have got a generation following us, like Tom Sherman and others, who are going to outdo us.

Right in this house we have lost one of our noble members of the Army of the Tennessee, Colonel Augustus Jacobson. He would have so much loved to be with us tonight, but he has been called home. One by one we go to the other side. There are only two of us living who were commanders of independent armies. We stand here together, and Schofield is six months younger than I, and I have got to go first.

General Schofield.—We will now have the great pleasure of listening to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General John C. Black.

SEVENTH TOAST.—"*Grand Army of the Republic.*"

Response by GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK.

MR. CHAIRMAN, COMRADES, LADIES:

This is probably the last occasion of this kind that this generation will behold. In 1868 all of the armies of the Union except the Army of the Potomac, the greatest in many respects of them all, were gathered in the city of Chicago. From that time until now, a period of thirty-seven years, there has been no other similar assembly. And we, who are here, are honored among all the men and all the women of America; honored in the presence of the

beloved Dodge, our own president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee; and of Sickles, from the Third Corps; honored not only in the survivorship of those about these boards, but in the fact that two of the men who stood at the head of the armies of the Union stand, side by side, in our midst. A greater spectacle no man shall soon behold. We are united and commingled until no eye can tell where one army sits and where another. The confusion in our midst here tonight is like that which Comrade McCook described in the valley and on the hills around Chattanooga, where the Army of the Tennessee he says was pushing a regiment of the Army of the Cumberland to the front, and the Army of the Potomac was upon one flank and another army upon another flank and all blended together in that mighty matchless picture. And I am reminded of the confusion that came to the three roisterers, who were rolling home at a very late hour in the night and when they reached what they supposed was the doorstep of one of them, they hailed the house, calling: "Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, won't you come down and pick out Mr. Brown?"

There is no separated army. It is all one blended organization. The men that are here are literally from a thousand battle fields where liberty was established. In some were defeat and disaster, but in the vast majority there were victory and renown. Some are here who never knew the distress of defeat, and some are here who drank the dews of the dungeon, moistened their bread with their manly tears, and starved, and struggled, and survived. Some are here of that mighty fleet, the auxiliary of the armies, which girdled the whole coast of the republic with its floating lines of fire, until the rebellion, starved in its own home, died at the point of our bayonets—army and navy gathered here tonight under the mighty rainbow of these splendid flags.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that Washington is the best defended city in the world. I do not know of one actual fitted and furnished fort. There may be one or two. But through it and about it a greater host than SHERMAN ever led, or Grant commanded. When I was a sojourner here—and I want to say to you, Brother Henderson, that I quit sojourning through no fault of mine, and not with any great good will about it—I used to love, when the hours of business and labor were closed, to

ride through the long and quiet streets, sometimes by moonlight, sometimes in the face of gathering storms, and think of all that Washington had been, and was, and was to be. And when I passed by the monuments that genius and affection had reared, my fancy caught, behind the form of Thomas, the long outstretched ranks of the Army of the Cumberland, and in them I could see the waving of the flags that had illuminated Lookout and bristled in splendor and fury along Missionary Ridge. And when I passed where Hancock stands in bronze, the mighty legions of the Army of the Potomac, living and dead, filled the air and stood at his back as they stood with him at the bloody angle and on the heights of Gettysburg. Over in this park, I could see were Logan, McPherson and O. O. Howard led the mighty hosts of the Army of the Tennessee. And before them all, in point of time, the heroes of other wars; Scott, who first led the victorious legions of America upon foreign soil; Jackson, who arose in 1812 and taught kingly power that the republic was invincible. In front of them all the mighty figure of the Father of His Country, and, side by side in the darkness, the shadowy hosts of the Continental Army. And they are all around us tonight; they fill the whole space of America's great capital; a capital of freedom and of a government of the people. It seems to me that when rebellion was driving our broken hosts up almost to the gates of the city that which caused them to pause was not the unfortunate array that fled before them, but in some way or other, the mighty majesty of the fathers of olden times and the soldiers of other days, stood on guard about the capital of the republic and brought doubt into their counsels and confusion into their advance.

And not the shadowy hosts, alone, of the past, not those who have lain down in beds of glory and who are loved by the immortals, stand on guard about this capital, but a mighty host, still living, of those who fought for the preservation of our Union. They are in every hamlet in this land, they lead in commerce, they lead in industry and though the ashes of age may rest upon their brows the fires of patriotism burn in every heart of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Grand Army of the Republic was a mighty reservoir from which came the streams of American victories in 1861 to 1865. Out of the quarry of their patriot-

ism was carved every rock in the temple of American success. All the heroes whose praises have been sung before you tonight by the beautiful lips of women and the strong voice of men owe their greatness and their glory to the steadfast, unfaltering, resistless, sacrificing patriotism of the mighty men of the rank and file.

These meetings of ours, as I have said before, will pass; the organizations here represented diminish as time goes by to less and lesser numbers, and will vanish; but after they have gone, the great immovable mass upon which they were builded and from which they were drawn will still linger as the guards of American liberty.

The Grand Army of the Republic has a mighty purpose before it. It stands today, sometimes misunderstood but always faithful to its comradeship and to the Union; always faithful, in its age, to the views and the purposes of its youth; and now it has laid upon itself a duty, a duty in aid of which I invoke every soldier, no odds how great his rank may have been, that he come forward, and in these later prosperous days, when the golden earth has yielded its riches to the touch of American labor, when American commerce has brought the wealth of all the world to our doors, when an overflowing treasury is the result of the salvation and prosperity of the Union, help the Grand Army of the Republic to the end that no aged veteran and no widowed woman of that mighty time shall eat the bitter bread of charity and of sorrow.

The Grand Army of the Republic, to me at this time, is like that mighty archangel. He ascended from earth, leaving his cares and troubles behind him and stands high upon that ladder which the patriarch saw resting upon earth and reaching unto heaven. And his mission was to gather all the complaints and prayers and petitions of earth's lowly ones into his angelic hands, and as they rested there, they turned into flowers of paradise, whose perfume filled the streets of the Golden City, and was wafted to the throne of the Almighty himself. The Grand Army of the Republic stands today to gather from all this land the prayers and complaints of weary comrades and weary war-worn women, to lift them up to the American people, to let them turn

into the flowers of gratitude and affection, to let them perfume all the future history of this great country.

The Grand Army of the Republic has stood upon guard; it stands today if need were, ready again to assume its ancient armor, but the need for that is passed, and the work of charity and affection presses upon us. Let no man because he is well in this world's goods think that others do not need his help. Let no man whose name is splendid in history forget that most splendid character of all, who stands firm, based upon American institutions and American sacrifice, the splendid private volunteer soldier of the republic.

And so in behalf of that grand army which for a little time has made me its spokesman, I invoke you that stood at Fredericksburg, and Antietam, and Gettysburg, you that surged up and down the coasts of the Atlantic, you that pierced the depths of Louisiana, you that under SHERMAN, and Sheridan, and Grant, and Logan, and Howard, and all the matchless array of the mighty men of America, won victory and earned promotion, I ask you, in the name of those that made you great, stand by us in our humble petition to the American people. We do not come with belted glaive; we have laid all the emblems of power by. Commander, we have no demand to make, but we humbly ask that the great people will hear and will grant our petition.

After singing "America" the audience dispersed.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The members of the society, with their ladies, were received by the President at 11 a. m., October 17th.

General Dodge said:

Mr. President, the old Army of the Tennessee are all aware of your great love for the Civil War veterans, and they could not go to their homes without paying their respects to you and thanking you for the many kind acts you have done in their behalf and the many kind words you have said of them.

The President:—General Dodge, Comrades and Ladies. I would be not only an untrue President, but an untrue American, if I failed to appreciate the services of the men who made it possible for us to have a capital in which to meet a President.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the veterans of the Civil War that is incalculable. I am accustomed to speak with historic exactitude, and I never say anything in a speech to any body of men which I could not put in a perfectly cold historical way and say of that body of men in writing, and when I said the other day that the memory of what you and your comrades had done in the Civil War would last as long as the history of this country lasts, and that it would be a living memory just so long as this country deserves to live, I meant every word of it. When our people forget that, let us give up; the end of the republic will be at hand.

Now, let me say one word with special reference to the ladies who are here. In paying full acknowledgment to the men of the Civil War I want, also, to say that I think a heavier burden rested upon the women. The man went to the front; he had the hardship; he had the toil and risk, but he also had the excitement, he had the interest; but the woman had to stay at home, the bread winner gone, skimping along sometimes the best way she could for herself and children, with father, or son, or lover away, and feeling perhaps actual pinching poverty and feeling the constant wearing anxiety of what might happen to the one

in the field, without the sense of reward coming, which he had always to bear him up. In honoring the veterans, let me say there is but one class of people that I put above them, and that is the veterans' wives.

One moment in passing. I see here a gentleman with whom I had the honor of serving in Santiago, General Breckinridge, and it is a great pleasure to me to recall that I served with General Breckinridge, who is a member of that great body of Civil War veterans. And General Breckinridge stands for a State whose citizens stood by the Union in the Civil War earned a right to a higher regard than any others. In the States north of Mason and Dixon's line the man who went with the union went with the current. The man who, south of that line, went for the Union, stemmed the torrent, and you have always got more regard for the man that stems the torrent than the man who goes with it. And, therefore, I feel that to Breckinridge, as to Farragut and Thomas, and many others like them, this country owes a peculiar debt of gratitude.

MEMBERS REGISTERED AT THE MEETING.

OCTOBER 15TH AND 16TH, 1903.

General Smith D. Atkins.
Major A. F. R. Arndt.

Major J. G. Butler.
General John C. Black.
General John W. Barlow.
Rear Admiral George Brown, U. S. N.
Mrs. Josiah Barber.
Major O. W. Ballard.
Colonel W. L. Barnum.
Captain Samuel T. Brush.
Captain J. L. Bennett.
Captain Gustav A. Busse.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
Captain L. H. Chamberlin.
Captain John B. Colton.
Captain H. A. Castle.
Lieutenant H. S. Carroll.
Captain B. M. Callender.
General A. L. Chetlain.
General W. T. Clark.
Captain John Crane.

General G. M. Dodge.
Colonel W. P. Davis.

Major A. W. Edwards.
Captain J. G. Everest.
General John Eaton.

Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.

Colonel Alex. G. Hawes.
Captain F. Y. Hedley.
Captain W. R. Hodges.
Major Peter M. Hitchcock.
Colonel Geo. H. Hildt.
Captain A. J. Harding.

Major E. S. Johnson.
Colonel Oscar L. Jackson.
Colonel Theo Jones.

Proceedings of the Society

Colonel W. A. Jenkins.
Colonel Augustus Jacobson (died at Washington,
D. C., during our meeting.
Major W. L. B. Jenney.

Captain C. R. E. Koch.
Colonel O. D. Kinsman.
Major Louis Krughoff.
Colonel Wm. B. Keeler.

Captain Oscar Ludwig.
Mrs. Mary Spoor Latey.
Mrs. M. D. Leggett.

Lieutenant D. A. Mulvane.
Lieutenant M. F. Madigan.
Colonel James N. McArthur.
Major George Mason.
Captain C. F. Matteson.
Captain M. J. McGrath.
Major Edgar T. Miller.

General John W. Noble.

Captain A. L. Ogg.
Major H. B. Osborn.

Captain H. S. Prophet.
Colonel B. H. Peterson.
Colonel W. H. Plunkett.
Captain E. H. Parsons.
Mr. C. O. Patler.
Lieutenant R. W. Pike.
Lieutenant James W. Porter.
Captain Julius Pitzman.

General A. V. Rice.
Lieutenant Francis A. Riddle.
General Green B. Raum.

Captain S. T. Smith.
Major C. H. Smith.
Mrs. C. H. Smith.
Miss Bessie Sry.
General Joseph Stockton.
Mr. James R. Slack.
General J. H. Stibbs.
Captain Wm. Sleeth.
Major Henry L. Swords.
Colonel A. J. Seay.

Captain N. T. Spoor.
Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman.

Lieutenant R. S. Tuthill.
Mrs. O. C. Towne.

Colonel Fred Walker.
General James H. Wilson.
Captain W. S. Williams.
General Willard Warner.
Major V. Warner.

PERSONS PRESENT (NOT MEMBERS).

Captain Josiah B. Allen.

Mrs. John C. Black.
Mrs. John W. Barlow.
Mrs. W. L. Barnum.
Mrs. J. L. Bennett.
Mrs. Gustav A. Busse.
Miss Alice Brush.
Mrs. W. R. Beall.

Surgeon E. A. Duncan.
Mrs. C. H. Dickenson.

Mrs. J. C. Eversman.

Colonel Andrew Geddes.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gross.
Colonel W. P. Gault.

Mrs. Peter M. Hitchcock.
Miss Stella T. Hatch.

Mrs. Maude Patier Johnson.
Mrs. W. A. Jenkins.
Mr. Frederick R. Johnson.

Mrs. O. D. Kinsman and daughter.
General D. T. Kirby.
Major J. D. Kirnay.
Mrs. Wm. B. Keeler.

Miss May Latey.
Captain G. A. Lyon.
Mrs. L. Lewis.

Mrs. George Mason.
Mrs. D. A. Mulvane.

Proceedings of the Society

Mrs. C. Mackie.

Mrs. H. B. Osborn.

Mrs. A. L. Ogg.

Colonel W. P. Rend.

Mrs. A. V. Rice.

Mrs. F. A. Riddle.

Captain Sam W. Snow.

Mrs. James R. Slack.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Thompson.

Lieutenant John T. Talbott.

POSTPONEMENT
OF
REUNION FOR 1904.

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Room 6, Masonic Temple. P. O. Box 35.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *September 22, 1904.*

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

In view of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and the Presidential campaign and election occurring this autumn, the executive officers of our Society have decided not to have a reunion in 1904.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

"SHERMAN MEMORIAL."

**HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
MASONIC TEMPLE, ROOM 6, P. O. BOX 35.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 7th, 1904.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

The Government has just printed the "Sherman Memorial in Art, Oratory and Literature." But 250 copies have been allotted to our Society. Six thousand copies are at the disposal of Members of Congress. Our copies will be sent to those members of the Society who were present at the last reunion at Washington.

Those members to whom this circular is sent should immediately apply to their Member of Congress for a copy.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.
A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY
OF THE
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE
AT THE
THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING,
HELD AT
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
OCTOBER 5-6, 1905.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1905-1906.

President,

General GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

Vice-Presidents,

General FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. A.

Colonel W. L. BARNUM,

Captain GEORGE H. RICHMOND,

Major A. SABINE,

Captain J. C. BANKS,

Mrs. JAMES A. SEXTON,

Major LEO RASSIEUR,

Captain W. L. CADLE,

Captain R. M. CAMPBELL,

General JAMES G. WILSON,

Captain T. N. STEVENS,

Captain E. B. SOPER,

Corresponding Secretary,

Major W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Treasurer,

Major AUGUSTUS M. VAN DYKE.

Recording Secretary,

Colonel CORNELIUS CADLE.

PREFACE.

The Recording Secretary issued the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
RECORDING SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MASONIC TEMPLE, ROOM 6, P. O. BOX 35.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 1, 1905.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee—

The thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th, 1905.

The headquarters of the Society will be at the historic Burnet House, corner of Third and Vine streets.

The Ohio Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, has very kindly offered their rooms for the reception of those attending the reunion. These rooms are located in the Masonic Temple, corner Third and Walnut streets.

The business meetings of the Society will be held in Parlor A, Burnet House, on Thursday and Friday mornings, commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

On Thursday evening a meeting will be held at a hall yet to be selected, at which time the oration will be delivered by Captain Woodson S. Marshall, of Marion, Ind., and a memorial of General Hickenlooper will be read by the Recording Secretary. Other speakers will also be heard.

The banquet will be held on Friday evening at the Burnet House.

Commissioned officers who have at any time served with credit in either the army or department of the Tennessee, are entitled to membership and are earnestly requested to attend.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to be present.

The wives and daughters of members, and all invited guests are by resolution of the Society entitled to be present at the banquet.

Attention is called to the following extract from Article III of the constitution:

"The Society shall meet once in each year, and those officers who, for any cause, are unable to attend the meetings, will be expected to write to the Secretary of the Society, and impart such information in regard to themselves as they may desire, and which may be of interest to their brother officers."

During September next a final circular will be issued giving full de-

tails of the arrangements of the local committee for the reception and entertainment of the Society.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

The Recording Secretary issued the following additional circular:

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
RECORDING SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MASONIC TEMPLE, ROOM 6, P. O. BOX 35.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 25, 1905.

To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee—

As announced in our circular under date of August 1, 1905, the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society will be held in this city on Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th next.

Headquarters have been established at the Burnet House, where the business meetings of the Society will be held in Parlor A, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of each day.

On Thursday afternoon the Society and their guests will, upon invitation of Colonel Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A., commanding, visit Ft. Thomas, Ky. Special cars will be provided for the trip, and we leave at 2 o'clock.

The evening meeting will be held in the Auditorium of the Odd Fellows' Temple, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, when the annual address will be delivered by Captain Woodson S. Marshall, to be followed by other speakers. At this meeting the Society will be welcomed by the Governor of Ohio and the Mayor of Cincinnati.

Friday morning, business meeting. There will be no exercises in the afternoon, thus giving an opportunity for all to visit the points of interest in the city.

The banquet will be held Friday evening at the Burnet House, assembly being sounded at 7 o'clock. General Fred. D. Grant, U. S. A.; General Basil W. Duke, of Louisville, and General Willard Warner, of Chattanooga, are among those who will respond.

A postal card is enclosed, which members are asked to fill out and return as soon as practicable, not later than the 2d of October.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

The President issued the following circular letter:

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
NEW YORK, *September 15, 1905.*

You will have received notice of the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati on Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th.

This is the sixth meeting in Cincinnati, and they propose to make it a very important one. Many historical events have occurred in Cincinnati in connection with our Society, and I am very anxious that we have a large attendance. As time goes by, our members are dropping out; therefore, those living should make a special effort to be present. You know our constitution permits all the members of a family to become members of the Society, also the members of the families of officers who never joined us, but were in the Army of the Tennessee. I hope you will exert yourself to bring with you some one who is entitled to come. We will have distinguished speakers both for the oration and banquet, and I know that it will be an interesting occasion to you.

Truly and cordially yours,

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

The following program was issued for the information of members:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.

Business Meeting—Parlor A, Burnet House, 10:30 A. M.

Visit to Ft. Thomas—At 2 o'clock P. M. a visit to Ft. Thomas, Ky., the Society and guests being invited there by Colonel Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A., commanding.

Cars for our conveyance will be in front of the Postoffice at the hour named. We will move from the Burnet House at 1:40 P. M.

Evening Meeting—The Society will meet at the Auditorium, Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Seventh and Elm streets, at 8 P. M. We will be welcomed to Cincinnati by the Hon. Harry L. Gordon, Vice Mayor, and General Dodge will respond.

Captain Woodson S. Marshall will deliver the oration.

The memorial to General Andrew Hickenlooper, our Corresponding Secretary since 1866, will be read by Major Augustus M. Van Dyke.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

Business Meeting—Parlor A, Burnet House, 10:30 A. M.

Reception—At 3 o'clock P. M. we are invited to an informal reception

at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Withrow, daughter of the late General Andrew Hickenlooper, 2923 Reading Road.

We take the Avondale, Chester Park or Winton Place cars, at Main and Fourth streets.

Banquet—Burnet House, 7:30 P. M. Assembly will be sounded at 7 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING
OF THE
Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

COMPILED BY THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Society was called to order in Parlor A of the Burnet House in Cincinnati at 10:30 A. M. on October 5th, 1905, by the President, General Grenville M. Dodge.

The President:—Comrades, I am glad to greet so goodly a number of you. Of course, you all know how our membership is decreasing, but we may congratulate ourselves that those that are left, including those that are not here, have not lost interest. I think we have received letters from nearly all of those who are absent. We have received a great many more than we ever have at our meetings before. There are far too many to read to you, I am going to read one or two. One of them is very sad. It is about our old friend, Dave Henderson.

DUBUQUE, IA., *September 17, 1905.*

DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—A notice sent to Mr. Henderson some time ago of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, and also your letter to him of the 15th, remind me that I should write you in regard to his present condition. He is very much changed, and for the worse, since I last wrote you, sitting up scarcely a half hour at any one time. Three weeks ago we took him for a short drive, and that is the last time he was out, and probably is the last for all time. He grows gradually weaker and shows a considerable loss of flesh, which gives him the appearance of being really ill. When I read to him your letter I grieve to say that he listened with only a momentary comprehension, but said: "Tell General Dodge that I will not be able to attend this year;" then, reverted to something far away from the subject. You are one of Mr. Henderson's best-loved friends, and I am sure that you with some others of the members of the army, will remember the cause

of his absence from the meeting at Cincinnati with sorrow, and regret that he must drop away from you while yet in his prime, and while he should still be of service to the soldiers, whose faithful friend he has always been.

Belle takes her father's illness so much at heart that it affects her own, and she is not improving this summer, as we had hoped and expected.

With earnest good wishes for the success of your reunion, and a hope that you may live to lend your own presence and assistance to many of them, I am always,

Sincerely,

AUGUSTA E. HENDERSON.

Major McComas—I move that the president be instructed to telegraph the sympathies of the companions present to Colonel Henderson.

The motion was carried.

Colonel Keeler—In connection with that subject I wish to state that on last Sabbath I called on Captain Charles Matteson, 3822 Vincennes avenue, Chicago. He is very low and not expected to live a great while. He expressed great regret at his inability to attend this meeting. I move that a telegram of sympathy and condolence be sent to Captain Matteson.

The motion was carried.

General Atkins—Permit me to remark that since that letter was written Colonel Henderson has gradually recovered and has been out riding with Senator Allison, of Iowa.

The President—This is dated September 17th.

Captain Merry—I visited General Henderson two weeks ago today. He and I were in the same regiment. I am sorry to say to the companions and friends that General Henderson is in a very sad condition. The physicians insist that he can remain with us but a very short time. They take him out riding because they think the change may be a good thing, but we can not flatter ourselves that we will ever have him with us again.

The President—We were expecting General Black, and he intended to be here. Mrs. Black came here to meet him. General Black was taken ill, but he sends this dispatch to his wife:

"Am improving just as usual. All well here. You can well stay until Saturday. Greet all lovingly.

"JOHN C. BLACK."

I have an invitation here from the Army of the Cumberland:

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1905.*

To the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to invite your attention to the fact that the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its reunion at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 17th and 18th of October, 1906. Chattanooga has been adopted by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland as the permanent meeting place of that society, and we desire to extend to the officers and comrades of the Army of the Tennessee a cordial invitation to meet with us in Chattanooga on the above dates, 17th and 18th of October, 1906. As these two armies served side by side in one of the most memorable battles of the Civil War at Chattanooga, we believe it would be a most interesting occasion for a meeting of the comrades of the two societies.

Hoping to receive a favorable response to this invitation on behalf of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, we remain,

Very respectfully your most obedient servants,

GATES P. THURSTON,
President.

W. J. COLBURN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Also from the Army of the Potomac:

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK CITY, *September 25, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Box 35, Cincinnati:

DEAR COLONEL:—The invitations from both General Dodge and yourself to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, have been held by me in the hope that I might be able to accept, but I find that it will be impracticable for me to leave now that our courts are open and work fully begun. I recall my meeting with you in Milwaukee, and therefore more deeply regret my inability to attend.

In the fall of 1906 (I am unable to give the exact date), the statue of General McClellan will be unveiled at Washington City. As McClellan was commander of all the Union armies at one time, it is meet and proper that the survivors of every army should participate in this ceremony. I am authorized by our executive board to extend to your Society a most cordial invitation to co-operate with us in making the occasion as memorable as your own brilliant proceedings at the unveiling of the Sherman monument.

Cordially and fraternally,

HORATIO C. KING,
Recording Secretary.

We will take proper action upon this later on, and these two letters will be referred to the committee on place of meeting.

As to the minutes of the last session. As you all recollect, our last meeting was in Washington, and we had very little business outside of the unveiling of the statue of General Sherman, and the government has issued a souvenir record of that and a very handsome one, which I think all of you have received; and, therefore, we have not printed any minutes of that meeting, proposing to incorporate them in this year's proceedings. We do not care to duplicate the work of the government, and therefore the executive officers thought that as to the proceedings of the business meeting, it would be better to place them in the book this year, which saves us about \$700. I hope that will meet the approval of the Society.

Next is the appointment of a committee on officers, and I will appoint upon that committee Colonel Barnum, Captain C. E. Putnam, Major A. H. Fabrique, Captain Owen Francis and Colonel O. D. Kinsman.

I will appoint as the committee on the place of the next meeting Captain E. B. Soper, Captain Samuel Brush, Captain James G. Everest, Major H. B. Osborn and Captain H. S. Prophet.

I have a communication here from the Council Bluffs Commercial Club. I will not read it, but it is a cordial invitation from that city to have our next meeting there.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, *September 25, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.:

DEAR GENERAL:—The citizens of Council Bluffs and the members of the Commercial Club would be greatly pleased to have the 1906 meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee held in Council Bluffs.

The courteous treatment and kind consideration that we have at all times received at your hands encourage us to solicit your aid and influence in endeavoring to bring the desired meeting to this city next year. Our City Council has passed a resolution embracing a very strong invitation to the Society to meet with us, and this letter will be placed in the hands of Captain Richmond, and by him extended to the Society. I think this invitation will also be accompanied by a cordial letter from our honorable Mayor MacRae. The writer, as Secretary of the Commercial Club, has also placed in the hands of Captain Richmond an invitation from the club, with promise that every effort within the

power of the club will be made to have the meeting one of the most pleasant that the Society has ever held.

Hoping that you can see your way clearly to help us in this matter, we are,

Very truly yours,

COUNCIL BLUFFS COMMERCIAL CLUB,

Per W. B. REED, *Secretary.*

TELEGRAM.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, October 4, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Army of Tennessee, Cincinnati, O.:

Resolved, by the City Council of the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, That Major-General Grenville M. Dodge and Captain George H. Richmond be and they are hereby requested to present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at its next meeting, an invitation to hold its annual meeting for the year 1906 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Resolved, That in extending this invitation we tender every facility at our command for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of our guests, and that for any week during 1906 we grant absolute proprietorship of our city to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

DONALD MACRAE, JR.,

Mayor.

L. ZURMUHLEN,

City Clerk.

TELEGRAM.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, October 4, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Society Army Tennessee, care Burnet House, Cincinnati:

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. RICHMOND, *City:*

DEAR SIR:—With the understanding that you will be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati on October 5th and 6th, 1905, the officers and members of the Council Bluffs Commercial Club delegate you to place before the Society the invitation of this club to hold the 1906 meeting of the Society at Council Bluffs. Our most excellent railway facilities, good hotels and local amusements, coupled with the well-known hospitality of Council Bluffs residents, enable us to promise the Society one of the best times they have ever had, if this invitation should be accepted.

Yours very truly,

W. B. REED,

Secretary Commercial Club.

TELEGRAM.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, October 4, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Army of Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio:

On behalf of the home city of our beloved and honored President, and in the name of all the people thereof, I have the honor to ask that the Society name the city of Council Bluffs as the place of the next annual meeting. Council Bluffs has a very warm spot in its heart for the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. This for many reasons: Our most distinguished citizen is President of the Society, and since the 1894 meeting we had hoped you would honor us again. We want to look into your eyes and shake your hands once more, you men who made history. I was delegated to present in your presence the several invitations from this city, but on the day of my intended departure was suddenly stricken ill, hence this cold telegram. General Dodge, however, knows how much we want you, and what a splendid time we will provide for you, and we will trust him to do the rest. Council Bluffs joins with me in wishing you a most happy reunion.

GEORGE H. RICHMOND.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Recording Secretary's Office, P. O. Box 35.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 5, 1905.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report:

Our last meeting was in Washington, October 15 and 16, 1903, at the dedication of the Sherman monument. The only proceedings had at this reunion were the reports of officers and election of new officers, and the dedication of the monument. In view of the fact that the Congressional Joint Committee on the Library published a book giving full details of the dedication, and also of the proceedings of our meeting, no volume was printed by us of this reunion. In the forthcoming report of the present reunion we propose to consolidate the items necessary as to the last meeting.

I have collected since the last report the following amounts, which I have transferred to the Treasurer:

Dues	\$ 93 00
Interest on Dayton Fund.....	342 68—\$435 68

During the illness of General Hickenlooper and since his death I have acted as Corresponding Secretary, and it becomes my painful duty to report the following members as having died since our last meeting in Washington, October 15 and 16, 1903:

Colonel Augustus Jacobson... Washington, D. C. October 15, 1903.
Major Robt. M. Thompson..... Washington, D. C. October 27, 1903.
Captain M. J. Cantwell..... Madison, Wis. December 3, 1903.
Captain W. B. Leach..... Minneapolis, Minn. December 5, 1903.
Colonel G. W. Emerson..... Chicago, Ill. January 1, 1904.
Major Hoyt Sherman..... Des Moines, Iowa... January 25, 1904.
Major W. C. B. Gillespie..... Chicago, Ill. February 2, 1904.
Colonel Milo Smith..... Clinton, Iowa. February 29, 1904.
General A. V. Rice..... Washington, D. C. ... April 4, 1904.
Captain R. B. Frary..... Lamolille, Ill. May 4, 1904.
General A. Hickenlooper..... Cincinnati, Ohio.... May 12, 1904.
General J. B. Sanborn..... St. Paul, Minn. May 16, 1904.
Robert B. Fort..... Springfield, Ill. May 21, 1904.
Captain M. F. Madigan..... Cleveland, O. May 21, 1904.
Major H. L. Morrill..... St. Louis, Mo. July 4, 1904.
Captain A. L. Ogg..... Greenfield, Ind. September 18, 1904.
Captain M. J. McGrath..... Chicago, Ill. November 8, 1904.
Major B. R. Sherman..... Vinton, Iowa. November 11, 1904.
Captain J. B. Morrison..... Des Moines, Iowa... December 28, 1904.
Colonel A. W. McCormick... Cincinnati, Ohio.... March 8, 1905.
Major H. Wardner..... La Porte, Ind. March 17, 1905.
General Fred. W. Moore.... Winton Place, Ohio. May 6, 1905.
Major O. W. Nixon..... Biloxi, Miss. May 9, 1905.
Colonel Douglas Hapeman... Ottawa, Ill. June 3, 1905.
Major W. C. Jacobs..... Akron, O. July 8, 1905.
Captain Warren Beckwith... Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.. July 17, 1905.
Captain A. C. Kemper..... Soldiers' Home, Ohio August 15, 1905.
Colonel Chas. Parsons..... Wequetonsing, Mich. September 15, 1905.
Captain B. F. Darling..... Washington, D. C.
Charles Ewing Tarrytown, New York.
Mrs. Mary J. Fitch..... Milford, Mass.
Major A. L. Howe..... Willoughby, Ohio.
Colonel Z. S. Spalding..... Kealia, Hawaiian Islands.
Captain Julius D. Webb..... Marysville, Ohio.
Lieutenant Andrew W. Williamson. Rock Island, Ill.
Major C. H. Warrens..... U. S. A.
General M. R. M. Wallace..... Chicago, Ill.

Notices pertaining to this reunion sent to the following members have been returned to me, viz.:

Major W. C. Henry, Dayton, Ohio.
Captain Hamilton W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.
Captain F. H. Marsh, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. John D. McFarland, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.
Colonel Ed. D. Murraay, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
General J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.

Proceedings of the Society

Colonel W. E. Stevens, Molina, Ill.
 Captain John Schenk, St. Louis, Mo.
 Major J. F. Willson, Chicago, Ill.
 Captain Geo. F. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.

Any member knowing of their present addresses will please communicate with me.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Recording Secretary.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, *September 30, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Having been abroad for the summer, and only returned in the Cunarder "Lucania" last evening, you will see why your announcement of the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has not been acknowledged; also why, to my very great regret, it will be impossible for me to be present, many long-delayed matters of business requiring my immediate attention. Next year I hope to be able once more to look in the faces of some of the surviving comrades of the famous Army of the Tennessee. Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

JAS. GRANT WILSON.

3600 Michigan Ave.,
 CHICAGO, *September 20, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have received your circular calling the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati. Would be very much pleased if I were able to meet the few remaining members of the old society, and especially, dear General, to meet yourself. My health is good, and would by reason of that be glad to go, but my blindness cuts me off from much of the enjoyment of such occasions. I hope, however, you will have an interesting meeting, and enjoy your fellowship with the old commanders.

Very truly,

JAS. R. ZEABING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *September 27, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee, New York City:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Accept my most sincere thanks for your kind personal letter of the 15th inst., which I consider a great honor, and in reply beg to say that ever since my severe accident September 1, 1901,

I have not been well at all, and only yesterday returned home from the Catskill Mountains, where I have spent six weeks with one of my daughters. I am pleased to say that my health has much improved, and if it is at all possible for me to be with you on the 6th of next month I shall surely do so, if for nothing else but to enjoy the pleasure of meeting you once more.

With much respect, always yours,

A. F. R. ARNDT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 4, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

*President Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Burnet House,
Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Impossible to report, which I regret exceedingly. Accept kind regards and good wishes for yourself and our comrades.

MAJOR A. F. R. ARNDT.

DETROIT, September 16, 1905.

MY DEAR DODGE:—I have yours of the 15th informing me of the date of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee. Of course as you would know, it would be more than a pleasure for me to attend that meeting, but I can not do it. The illness that came upon me caused by some eruption of the heart in the mountains of Colorado, where is was 7,500 feet elevation, put me out of business. I found the doctors insisted that I should abstain from all excitement and advised me to decline to become a candidate for election to the United States Senate, and so I attend no meetings of any kind. The doctors say I am improving and I feel sure I am, but I am very weak and any over-exertion sets my heart all in a flutter, easily running to 100, sometimes as high as 120. I have not been able to walk to and from my office, which is scarcely half a mile.

Excuse me for talking about my illness, but I want you to know there is a good and sufficient reason for my remaining at home. I hope you are well.

Sincerely your friend,

R. A. ALGER.

HON. GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
New York, N. Y.

CORNING, IA., August 2, 1905.

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—Enclosed postal \$1.00 for annual dues. Will say I failed to receive report of proceedings Society of the Army of the Tennessee, held at Washington last year. I regret to announce that on

account of bad health I will be unable to attend the present meeting. Remember me to General Dodge. He will understand.

Truly yours,

H. G. ANKENY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Room 6, Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—In addition to the formal notice of my intention to be present on the 5th and 6th of October, mailed you this day, I desire to state that I expect Mrs. Black to meet me at the Burnet House on the morning of the 5th, and possibly my daughter, Mrs. Vrooman, will be with me as well. I hope you will be able to make arrangements conditionally for the entertainment of our party.

I saw General Dodge in Denver, and we had a delightful little visit with each other.

I hope that you are very well.

Sincerely your friend,

JOHN C. BLACK.

LEADVILLE, COL., *September 26, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

MY COMPANION AND DEAR FRIEND:—I can not express my feelings and thanks to you for the many favors extended.

Your ever good, kind letter enclosing "matter" on the Battle of Shiloh received.

We had an enjoyable time in Denver. Organized the "National Association of Battle of Shiloh Survivors," with S. K. Hooper, Commander; F. M. French, Adjutant, Denver, Col.

We talked, talked, of the Fourth Division, the Army of the Tennessee, good men and true, never whipped. Some talked quite freely of "Second Jackson." It was simply glorious.

In closing up G. A. R. affairs, I went to St. Louis. Returned this A. M.

I would love dearly to be with you at the thirty-ninth reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, October 5th. My business demands my careful attention. Some day, when I have enough, I will retire from daily care and enjoy reunions. Wishing you a successful meeting, I am

Yours most sincerely,

A. V. BOHN.

132 WEST TENTH STREET,
MICHIGAN CITY, IND., *October 4, 1905.*

MY DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—At the last moment I find I can not attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in dear old Cincinnati, and at the Burnet House, of pleasant memories.

Kind remembrances to General Dodge and all friends of this grand old army.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE BUCKLAND.

BATH, N. Y., *October 2, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret very much that I shall be unable to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee on the 5th and 6th. I am not at all well. I am now a "back number." Within the past year I have had to cry "quits," and I do not any more expect to meet with you. To a certain extent my memory has given me the slip, and I am unable to collect my thoughts, and would not, therefore, be a *living companion*.

I am now 72 years old, and, while I may last some time yet, you will be notified when I pass beyond.

Most cordially yours,

WM. S. BURNS.

308 WEST 97TH STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAJOR GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR GENERAL:—My father, General Wm. T. Clark, is lying in St. Luke's Hospital, this city, slowly recovering from a second operation for malevolent cancer of the throat. He is thinking of his old comrades, and sends his undying love and remembrance. You may never hear his voice again, but you may once more feel the clasp of his loyal hand. He says, "God bless you all," in his sign way.

Very sincerely,

THOMAS S. CLARK.

210 HINCKLEY BLOCK,
SEATTLE, WASH., *September 19, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—Noticing yours of the 15th inst., and thanking you for it, I beg to say that there are six members of the Society of the Tennessee residing in the State of Washington, all of whom reside in Seattle, and none of whom can possibly attend at the next meeting, though greatly wishing to do so. We met together, and have sent to Colonel Cadle a joint letter of regret, which possibly may be interesting enough, coming from so many, to be read at your banquet; at all events, to be included in the proceedings. We simply can not come, and we feel

worse over it than we can express. I send to you personally, and speak for the others, I know, our loving remembrance and good wishes. I am

Truly yours,

R. J. CHASE.

4644 LAKE AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILL., *September 25, 1905.*

Mrs. John C. Carroll will be unable to attend the Army of the Tennessee meeting next month, on account of Mr. Carroll's death, on September 8th.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 25, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have yours of the 15th inst., on the subject of the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati on the 5th prox., and I appreciate most sincerely your personal appeal, urging my attendance. I regret to say, in reply, however, that distance and time preclude the possibility of my attendance on this occasion; but let me assure you, General, that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to again meet with my old comrades and companions of the old Army of the Tennessee, as I realize that they are gradually being ferried over to the other shore, there to join that innumerable throng which has gone before. Please convey to the comrades and companions the assurance of my sincere regard and affection for each and every one of them, and at the same time, express my regrets. With the assurance of kindest regards and best wishes, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

CHAS. CHRISTENSEN.

ROGERS PARK, CHICAGO, ILL., *October 4, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

I feel keenly disappointed today that my health is such that I dare not attempt to journey to Cincinnati to attend the meeting of our Society, for I had set my heart upon being present to meet my old army comrades there, to press their hands, and to cordially wish them a Godspeed, especially as our Cincinnati meetings in the past have always been exceptionally pleasant. As time passes away and our ranks are being lessened, I feel a stronger desire to put myself in touch at such meetings as this with my old army comrades who participated in the gigantic struggle to save this Union. Sincerely wishing that this meeting may in every way be a success, I am,

Cordially yours,

A. L. CHETLAIN.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., *October 4, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I will not be able to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our society upon October 5th and 6th next. This is the forty-third anniversary of the battle of Corinth, and I would like very much to be with you. Wishing you much pleasure in your reunion, I am

Yours truly,

J. Q. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant, Fifth Iowa Infantry.

PALACE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *September 30, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary:

DEAR COLONEL:—I came here on a business errand after the G. A. R. encampment at Denver, and hoped to be able to return to my home, in St. Paul, Minn., in time to permit my attendance at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, next Thursday. I now find that this is impossible, and I can only in this way express my sincere regrets and send my hearty greetings to the companions assembled.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY A. CASTLE.

PEORIA, ILL., *October 2, 1905.*

DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—I shall not be able to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our society upon October 5th and 6th, next, I want to, but business in the Postoffice may detain me, making up my quarterly reports.

CAPTAIN R. M. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1905.*

MY DEAR CADLE:—Your circular letter of this date received, inviting me to be present at the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, October 5th. It is impossible for me to attend. I have just returned from a two weeks' absence at Chattanooga. It had been my intention to come back by way of Cincinnati, and stop long enough to call upon you, but I was compelled to return sooner than expected, and could not spare the time.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CARMAN.

CHICAGO, *September 26, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I am in receipt of your special invitation to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Ten-

nessee, and thank you for the same. I regret very much that it will not be convenient for me to attend. I have business matters that will require my whole attention during the next thirty days or more. Again thanking you and wishing you all the usual pleasant time in meeting and greeting each other, I am

Yours sincerely,

WM. L. CADLE.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., *September 19, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE

President, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—In answer to your cordial invitation to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, O., on the 5th and 6th, prox., I am compelled to decline with deepest regrets, since it is impossible to get a leave of absence of sufficient length of time. Ohio is my native State; Cincinnati is the city where I have passed the most of my robust manhood; the Society of the Army of the Tennessee embraced the most of my friends.

Very cordially yours,

T. J. COCHRANE.

NEW YORK, *September 23, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, City:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your esteemed favor of the 22d is at hand this morning. Thanks for same. I am making my arrangements to attend the meeting of our Society at Cincinnati, and am glad that you mention the idea of going together on the journey out. I am glad that General Grant is going to attend also. I intended dropping in next week some time to see you about it, and, in fact, will do so. Besides I hope to see you at the meeting of the Loyal Legion on the 4th of October.

With best wishes, I remain,

JOHN CRANE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *September 17, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

Broadway, New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your Army of the Tennessee letter of the 15th is received on my return from Chicago this morning. I shall take time to go to Cincinnati, although I have many irons in the fire. The last iron I pulled out and laid away was an allotment of acres, best in Utah Valley, from Virginia, the Squaw. There was no possibility of direct, absolute proof that she belonged to the Ute nation, but I hustled up some truck and called on President Roosevelt to give an order to the Department of the Interior to order the allotment, and it connected. I have just received a letter from Acting Indian Agent White, Rocks, Utah, that it is

done, and only a few days to spare before the 28th of August, when all lands were thrown open.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. COLTON.

215 WEST NINTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O., *October 4, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—If I can possibly do so, I will pay my respects to you tomorrow; but if prevented from doing so, please accept my kindest regards and best wishes. I will be very sorry if I can not meet you, but if I do not meet you I beg that you will duly appreciate my recollections of the many days we spent together in Washington. An important college meeting necessitates my being away from the dinner tonight. Hoping that you are very well, and again hoping that I may meet you tomorrow, I am

Very truly yours,

P. S. CONNER.

ST. LOUIS, *September 26, 1905.*

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I will not be able to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society, October 5th and 6th, next. Our United States Circuit Court is in session here, and I can not get away. I remain,

Very truly yours,

D. C. COLEMAN.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I am this date in receipt of your letter in reference to reunion meeting of the Army of the Tennessee. I may say that I was a member of the Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, at Shiloh camp, in March, 1862. I was then First Lieutenant Eighth Iowa volunteers; was in the "Hornet's Nest" with my regiment and the Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa infantry regiments. Pretty hot place, it was, too. I was severely wounded, then lay on battlefield all night of the 6th and day of the 7th of April; was brought in to the river camp and bank, having a 62 caliber bullet cut out of my leg, together with buckshot, and sent down river to Mound City, Ill., thereafter rejoining my regiment, or the small portion of it left, in the month of August, '62, at Danville, Miss. Poor David B. Henderson, Adjutant of the battery known as the "Union Brigade" in the old Second Division, Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier-General Thos. A. Davies commanding, and on whose staff I served as A. D. C. and Assistant Adjutant General up to the time it was my pleasure to have reported to you for duty, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., in the fall of 1865; but you did not need my services, and

you kindly gave me leave of absence which carried me through until my muster out of volunteers, as Captain, Assistant Adjutant General. I am sorry it will not be possible for me to join you all at the reunion next month in Cincinnati. I am, with great respect,

Most sincerely yours,

D. J. CRAIGIE,

Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

President Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Burnet House, Cincinnati, O.:

Am with you in spirit. Kind greetings to all old comrades.

JOHN CRANE.

GEORGETOWN, LA., September 27, 1905.

CORNELIUS CADLE:

DEAR COMRADE:—We find it will be impossible for us to attend the thirty-fifth reunion on the 5th and 6th of October. One Jeff Davis—not Jeff of ye olden time—he who holds the State of Arkansas in his hand, swears by his great iron spoon that no one from the State of Louisiana shall in any way enter the State of Arkansas, and with the militia of Arkansas obeying his order, sees that no Louisianian enters his domain. And we do not feel like running the risk of passing his guards. We are compelled to stay at home, although we are not in an infected district at all, and would have to pass through Arkansas or infected districts to get to Cincinnati. We feel disappointed, and regret being compelled to forego the pleasure of the meeting. With kind regards and best wishes for all, I remain, as ever,

Your sincere and well-wishing comrade,

J. H. COOPER.

ST. LOUIS, September 18, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your letter of the 15th inst., calling my attention to the meeting of the Society at Cincinnati on the 5th and 6th of October. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to meet with you on that occasion, but, inasmuch as the United States Court is now in session, and will continue to be in session for several weeks to come, I fear that it will not be within my power to comply with your request. However, if there should be a lull in business, or a gap through which I can slip out, I will be on hand at that meeting. Wishing you every success, I am

Yours very truly,

D. P. DYER.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

DEAR GENERAL:—I regret exceedingly that the engagements I have made will prevent my being present at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. I should certainly enjoy meeting any of the old members that served about Corinth, and if any of them present should remember me, please give my best regards.

Respectfully,

S. E. DE RUSSY,
Brigadier General Retired.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 16, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York:

DEAR SIR:—The writer regrets that he can not be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee on October 5th and 6th, at Cincinnati, owing to business matters that will prevent.

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. EDWARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President Society Army of the Tennessee, New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I thank you most cordially for your personal letter of invitation to be present at the reunion of our Society on the 5th inst. I assure you my heart beats responsive to the call, and I long to meet these "old bucks" once more before we are all laid beneath the sod. A good many of us are still on the "firing line," but the foe we are now fighting is invincible—we must go down before him sooner or later. I have met with some serious reverses, and to be absent just now is impossible. God bless you, and all who may be in attendance.

Fraternally yours,

L. H. EVERTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 5, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—I will not be able to attend the meeting this fall on account of Mrs. Evans' illness.

Respectfully yours,

CAPTAIN M. E. EVANS.

625 CLYDE ST.,

PITTSBURG, PA., October 1, 1905.

COLONEL C. CADLE:

DEAR COLONEL:—Sincerely I regret I can not come to the meeting on account of my ill health. I had hoped to send my son to represent me,

but business will prevent his being there. I am so interested in all about the Army of the Tennessee.

Yours sincerely,

M. SHERMAN FITCH.

CLINTON, IOWA, *September 30, 1905.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, O.:

MY DEAR COMPANION:—I had expected to attend the reunion, but at last I found it was not possible to leave home. So I have to thank you for the kind notice and wish all the boys a good time, which I know they will take if it is within reach. Kind regards.

Truly your companion,

J. D. FEGAN.

SEATTLE, WASH., *September 22, 1905.*

MAJOR GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President Society Army of the Tennessee, New York City:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your very kind letter of the 15th inst., and regret very much my inability to be present at the next meeting of the Society. I assure you nothing would give me more pleasure. But we are too far away. We have six members of the family residing in Seattle, and Captain Chase has prepared a letter (which we have all signed), and would respectfully request it be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and published in the annual report. We hope to get together the evening of October 6 in some quiet place, have a banquet and toast the Society and its worthy President. Thanking you very much for your favor and wishing the Society may have a good meeting,

Very, respectfully yours,

H. L. GRAY.

CHICAGO, *September 27, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

1 Broadway, New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—It would give me very great pleasure, indeed, to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, October 5 and 6. Unfortunately, I had a prior engagement to deliver the address at the dedication of the G. A. R. Memorial Hall at Englewood in our city, on the evening of the 5th, which will preclude my attendance. Quite a large number of Chicago officers and friends are making arrangements to attend.

Hoping you will have a very pleasant and profitable gathering, I remain,

Truly and cordially yours.

SAMUEL FALLOWS.

OMENA, MICH., *October 3, 1905.*

DEAR COLONEL:—Letters from General Dodge, forwarded from Jacksonville, Ill., in regard to reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, received.

Regretting my inability to be present, I desire to be kindly remembered to comrades and others in attendance, and trusting that all will be pleased to accept my best wishes for a most enjoyable meeting, believe me, as ever,

Very truly yours,

B. H. GRIERSON.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary, S. A. T., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEATTLE, WASH., *September 30, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I can not attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society. Six of us hold a reunion here evening of October 6, and we will toast the Society in a bumper.

H. L. GRAY.

CHARITON, *September 23, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—Your cordial invitation to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee is received, and I most sincerely regret that I can not have that pleasure, especially as Cincinnati is my native city and I still have many dear friends there whom I would like to see. I had intended bringing my grandson, Henry Gibbon McCullough, who is his grandfather's successor, and is now of an age to enjoy and appreciate the proceedings, but I am due in Boston on October 4 to see my grand-daughter off for a school year abroad, and I could not possibly reach Cincinnati in time to be present at any of the meetings.

Trusting you will have the good time you always do, and with the kindest regards to all my husband's old friends, I am,

Faithfully yours,

MRS. W. H. GIBBON.

1408 N. PENNSYLVANIA ST.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 4, 1905.*

DEAR GENERAL:—I had hoped up to the present time to be able to be with my comrades of the Army of the Tennessee at the meeting on the 5th and 6th inst., but at the last moment I find that it will not be possible to do so, for there are now many conditions crowding on me that make it impossible for me to leave my home for a single day. I much regret this necessity, for there are now few living who were associated with me in the days when the best work of my life was being done, and opportunity for meeting them seldom occurs, and my pleasure would be great

to once more greet these associates of the past, and in a measure recall the friendships and sympathies of our early manhood, and to all such as may meet with you I wish to give my regards and best wishes for a long life of prosperity and comfort.

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
U. S. Army.

TO GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHICAGO, September 18, 1905.

DEAR GENERAL:—I have your favor of 15th inst., concerning the Army of the Tennessee reunion at Cincinnati.

I hope to be there; but if not, it will be because of the serious illness of my wife preventing me. She has been a confirmed invalid for several years, necessitating my constant attendance upon her, and for this reason I have not been able to attend any of the reunions for a number of years.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

GEO. H. HEAFFORD.
Late Adjutant Seventy-second Ill. Vol. Infy.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York City.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1905.

COLONEL C. CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—I have your circulars with reference to reunion of Society of the Army of the Tennessee, also that of General Dodge. I greatly regret that I will be unable to be present, but my work presses me so hard that I can not get away.

With sincere regards to yourself and all the dear old friends of the long ago, I am, as ever,

F. G. HEDLEY,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. V., Adj. 32d Ills. Regt.

CHICAGO, October 4, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—I had fully expected to be present at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society on the 5th and 6th inst., but at the last moment I find myself unable to be absent from home on account of important business interests affecting others as well as myself, hence can only express my deep regret and the hope that those present will have a royal good time, as I doubt not they will.

Yours very truly,

A. J. HARDING.

CLARINDA, IOWA, *October 7, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I want to earnestly thank you for your kindly letter of September 15, inviting me to be present at the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The letter came during my absence from home, which is the reason for the delay in my reply. I returned yesterday from a four months' trip to the Philippine Islands. I very much regret that I was unable to be present at the Cincinnati meeting, but I expect to attend the reunion at Council Bluffs next year.

Again thanking you for your letter, and with kindest personal regards, I remain,

Your friend,

W. P. HEPBURN.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

ROOM 20, LACLEDE BUILDING,

ST. LOUIS, *October 3, 1905.*

MY DEAR CADLE:—I have been happy in the anticipation of meeting the good fellows I "fit" with. It's two years since we were together at Washington, and that wasn't a real old-timer, and at the last minute I find I have a large-size hen on and I can't go. You know what a mule driver would say long ago when his team got stalled. Well, I feel like that. Language can't express it. Give the old boys my love and tears, and you all come to St. Louis next year and you'll have the time of your lives.

Sincerely,

W. R. HODGES.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

BERWICK P. O., McHENRY COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, *October 1, 1905.*

Am sorry I shall not attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society upon October 5th and 6th next, but am living in army tents, reading Grant's "Memoirs." I shall be with you in spirit.

E. O. HURD.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *September 28, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—I regret to advise you that it will be impracticable for me to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee on the 5th and 6th proximo. I realize the weight of obligation resting upon all members of the Society to now respond to the calls for the meetings when possible, in view of our rapidly lessening num-

bers, and the nearing of the time when but a remnant of our companions will be left to constitute these gatherings. It is in consideration of this last that my regrets are the more keenly felt and most reluctantly tendered at this time.

Most sincerely,

L. F. HUBBARD.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 18, 1905.*

DEAR GENERAL:—Your circular letter in regard to Cincinnati meeting received. It will be impossible for me to attend. Everything was running along so nicely and our business was so much better than for years that Mrs. Jonas and myself had determined to attend this time when, like a bolt from the blue, came the yellow fever, which, while not a particle worse than the measles, has through quarantine and fear utterly demoralized and ruined business, and with office and house expense of about \$300.00 per month I have not made a dollar in three months, and am tied here until the fever is declared off and business opens again. It hurts me more than I can tell to absent myself, but I can not help myself. Regards to family and to all old friends at Cincinnati.

Yours,

E. JONAS.

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 4, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE:

MY DEAR GENERAL AND COMMANDER:—Much to my regret and very reluctantly I am obliged to forego the pleasure of being with you at Cincinnati, as my only daughter is visiting us from Los Angeles, Cal.

In all the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee that it has been my good fortune to attend, I have anticipated a pleasure that has never been disappointed.

With kindest regards to yourself and members present, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. JENKINS.

2930 GILBERT AVE.,
CINCINNATI, O., *September 18, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—On my return from the country I find your letter of the 15th addressed to my husband, forwarded from the Soldier's Home. So I see that word of my husband's death has not reached you. I wrote you in October of 1903 at the Washington City reunion that he had been stricken down by apoplexy and was in hospital. Later on, in December, he was transferred to the hospital at the Dayton Soldiers' Home. He was never out of hospital after March, 1904, except the day he was taken to the polls to cast a Presidential vote. His first vote had been cast for General Fremont and his last was cast for Mr. Roosevelt—and for every Republican candidate between.

The heat of the summer undermined his strength, and on the 15th of August he peacefully passed away. We brought him home to Spring Grove for burial.

I will hope to have the pleasure of seeing you next month, when I hope you will honor me by presenting my name for enrollment in the Army of the Tennessee. Mrs. Bulkley was nominated by her father at the meeting in Cincinnati in 1895 to succeed him. Our son is in the Island of Cebu. He was with us at the banquet in 1895, as was Mrs. Bulkley. I am sure no one ever enjoyed the reunions more than Dr. Kemper.

Very cordially yours,

LOUISA A. KEMPER.

CHICAGO, September 24, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your very kind letter reminding me of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati, October 4th and 5th, is received, and I have been trying to figure out ever since how I could arrange to be present on that occasion.

I deeply regret that my duties in organizing our school on these very days will prevent my being present with you. It is one of the great disappointments of my life, because I had promised myself never to be absent from a meeting as long as any of the survivors live to hold them.

With an expression of my sincere wish that the meeting shall be a very happy and enjoyable one, I am, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES R. E. KOCH.

KENT, September 20, 1905.

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—Your kind note, urging me to be present at the reunion was gratefully received. I had intended going this year, but did not know the date of the meeting until I received your letter. It happens that the second day of the reunion is the anniversary of father's death (October 6th), and I am afraid I could not do my part toward the programme. My heart would feel so sad.

I had a note from Colonel Cadle today asking me to sing, and, of course, I should not refuse did I feel that I could do it, but I know you will understand how hard it would be for me to sing on that day to his dear old comrades of the Army of the Tennessee. Please tell them for me that I do not want them to forget me, nor think me indifferent, and that I shall surely hope to be with them at their next meeting. Hoping that the reunion may be a splendid success, and with kindest regards, believe me,

Always affectionately,

MARY L. PEARSON KENT.

COTTAGE CITY, MASS., August 27, 1905.

DEAR GENERAL:—Your two favors received, and I will take pleasure in conveying your invitation to our members, as far as practicable.

As to ourselves, I thank you very heartily, but do not see how I can go. We go to the Medal of Honor reunion, at Asbury Park, on September 20 and 21, and I hope to go also to the Commandery-in-Chief, in Philadelphia, on the 11th of October.

Our A. of C. President is General H. C. Dwight, Hartford, Conn. The distance and expense are likely to be obstacles to him, as well as to others who are still grubbing for a living.

We missed you, and you missed a great literary treat at Manassas.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. KING.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York.

NASHVILLE, ILL., September 4, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I fully intended to be present at the thirty-fifth annual reunion of our Society, but find at this late date, to my exceeding great regret that it is impossible for me to attend.

Please convey to the companions my best wishes and most hearty greetings.

Very truly yours,

L. KRUGHOFF.

BRIGHTON, COL., October 1, 1905.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter of the 5th ult. was received. I hoped that I would be able to answer in person at this thirty-fifth reunion of our Society. Am more disappointed than I can tell you, but the condition of finances again prevents. I regret that I can not come, not only on account of the pleasure of meeting the comrades and enjoying the exercises, but of the opportunity it would give me to visit the old home and friends of my childhood, at Point Pleasant, on the Ohio, twenty-five miles above the Queen City.

You and all present will recall those October days forty-three years ago—especially those of us who were at Metamora or Hutchins Bridge on the 5th and 6th.

I trust there will be a large attendance and a happy good time.

Truly and sincerely yours,

J. H. LAKIN.

Third Iowa Infantry.

CHICAGO, October 2, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I deeply regret my inability to be present at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati.

Please remember me with very kind regards to all, and wishing you an enjoyable time,

Sincerely yours,

CUTHBERT WARD LAING.

CALUMET PLACE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
No. 1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am exceedingly sorry that none of us can be present at the meeting this year, as I wrote you before, on account of the death of Mrs. Tucker's little son. She and Colonel Tucker are now on the sea on their way home with the remains of their precious boy. We are waiting for them as patiently as we can, but it seems very hard that we should have been called upon to make so many sacrifices for our country.

I have tried to bear the many afflictions which I have had as bravely as possible, but assure you it has been a hard thing to take up life's burdens after as many repeated trials as I have had. One realizes that accumulating years do not add to one's strength to endure these sorrows.

Trusting that your own health is much better, I am, as always,

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

DES MOINES, IOWA, September 16, 1905.

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
New York City, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter in reference to the coming meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There will be some missing. Colonel Williamson, on whose staff I was for a long time, and Colonel D. B. Henderson, with whom I was in partnership for a few years. I am working hard at the law practice, and am in good health, and I bid fair, barring accident, to do a number of years' work yet. The law business is like everything else now—it is syndicated. The railroad attorneys have the best of it; also attorneys for the great combinations, and merit does not always count in securing these positions. It is generally influence, political or otherwise—"pull"—as we say in ordinary phrase. I never job into that line, although I am as

familiar with corporation law as the average attorney, but I never happened to have the influence. I hope that your health is good.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MACKENZIE.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *October 4, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President, Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Regret that conditions have arisen preventing my attendance at meeting. I tender the Society an urgent and hearty invitation to meet at Milwaukee next year. Shall do my level best to make meeting a success in every respect. Kindest regards to all.

F. H. MAGDEBURG.

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, *September 26, 1905.*

MY DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—It is with much regret that I write you that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of our Society on the 5th. My only boy at home has been down with fever for the past three weeks, and is just now improving, but it is very slow and he is very weak, and I will not leave him, much as I would love to meet the members of the Society and my old Ohio friends and comrades, who, doubtless, will be present in plenty.

Very truly yours, etc.,

J. W. McELRATH.

PEORIA, ILL., *September 26, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

DEAR GENERAL:—I received your letter some days since regarding the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, on October 5th and 6th. It would give me great pleasure to meet with our Society on the occasion mentioned, and if I possibly can I will do so.

I always look back and remember with pleasure our last meeting at Cincinnati and the pleasant acquaintances made and renewed on that occasion.

The only thing that will mingle sorrow with pleasure at the coming meeting will be the absence of so many of our comrades, who, since the last meeting of our Society in that city, have been called to join the great majority, notably General Hickenlooper and General Force, who were residents of Cincinnati.

Should I not be present with you at the coming meeting, please convey to the Society my sincere regrets, and I can assure them that it is not indifference, but dire necessity, that has caused my absence.

With regards and best wishes for your welfare, I am,

Yours in comradeship,

JOHN D. MCCLURE.

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 2, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Regret I can not attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, in your city October 5th and 6th. Would be pleased if I could be with you. It has been my pleasure to have attended several in Cincinnati, and found it most agreeable, and this I regret to omit. Hoping to be with you the next, wherever it may be, would suggest that the meetings of the Society be permanently held at Cincinnati. Your records and all that pertains to the welfare of the Society are there, and the labor and caretaking of the Society in you and the late valued member, deceased, General Hickenlooper, were the life and vim to our grand Society.

May you and all enjoy the pleasure and good greeting I wish you. Please give my fraternal feelings to General Dodge and all, is the wish of the 17th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (what is left of it).

Most cordially yours,

P. McGRATH.

Late Captain Company A.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *September 29, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your esteemed and valued favor of the 15th inst., and regret to say that, owing to ill health, I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, on the 5th and 6th proximo.

I was also prevented for the same reason from attending the annual meeting of the Loyal Legion, at Delmonico's, on the 3d of May, having been taken suddenly ill on the day previous, from the effects of which I am just convalescing. Otherwise it would have afforded me much pleasure to be present at the meeting and answer "present" at roll-call.

Trusting that all who may have the privilege of attending the meeting will have a most happy and felicitous reunion, I am, General,

Yours very truly and sincerely,

JAMES N. McARTHUR.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, *September 26, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE.

Recording Secretary, etc., Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR CADLE:—I regret to inform you that I shall not be able to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society, to be held October 5th and 6th, next, although I want very much to do so, as I am sure it will be an interesting meeting, yet a sad one, as we shall miss many old comrades and friends, but none more than our messmate and companion, General Andrew Hickenlooper, with whom you and I served in the war, from Jefferson City, Mo., in 1861, to the end. What a compan-

ionable and splendid fellow he was! Always in good humor; true as steel; a good soldier, a perfect gentleman on all occasions to his fellow soldiers, whether officer or private, it made no difference to him, as all will testify who knew him.

What a splendid military family our General McPherson had: Clark, Hickenlooper, Willard, Steele, Gile, Wilson, Chase and others, most all of whom are now absent at roll-call. Isn't it sad?

No doubt many kind words will be spoken at this meeting about General Hickenlooper, some by those who knew him as a soldier in the Army of the Tennessee, as a Captain of his Ohio battery, in 1861, to chief of engineers of that splendid army, which never knew defeat from Shiloh to Bentonville, 1865; while others will speak of his career as a citizen of Ohio, whose people honored him with high position in civil life, which he filled with credit to his State and himself. As we contemplate his splendid career in life, military and civil, we feel proud to be able to say that he was our friend and comrade for years.

How vividly I recall his address to the Society of Crocker's Iowa Brigade, at Iowa City, just twenty years ago this month, closing with these words: "And now, you, the survivors of the old Iowa Brigade, stand tonight the representatives of the men who assisted in accomplishing all this *without the record of a single defeat or of being compelled to relinquish one foot of territory your valor had won.*"

"Grand old Army; brave commanders;
Grim survivors of the fight,
Warm your hearts at memory's altar,
Press each other's hands tonight.
And when sounds the last assembly,
And the guard has gone his round,
May we pitch out tents together
On some happier camping ground."

The last time I saw General Hickenlooper was at Chicago, when President McKinley greeted the members of our Society in Memorial Hall, and, as General Dodge, General Hickenlooper and others stepped forward to shake hands with the President, it made a scene never to be forgotten by those present, I am sure.

Nothing would please me better than to be able to attend the meeting with my wife, including my children and also grandchildren, that they might see and know the men who did so much for our country in the great Civil War forty odd years ago, but I must forego the pleasure at this time.

With kind greetings to all, I am,

Yours very truly,

JNO. H. MUNROE.

FARGO, N. D., September 25, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

Recording Secretary Army of the Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR CADLE:—A week from next Thursday yourself and the other dear fellows that soldiered with you forty odd years ago will meet at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, and enjoy "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." I wrote you last month that it was the duty of every member of the Society to be present, and yet, here I am making my excuses. But the wife and "The Boy" are with me an essential to this journey, and the madam has finally decided that she won't chance the first edition of my works ("The Boy" will be eight months old tomorrow) on so long a journey at this season of the year.

I want you to remember me very kindly to all of the comrades present, and say to them that next year, if I am still on this side of the divide, that I swear by the beard of my most revered ancestor that I will be with them; and for yourself, receive the assurance of my esteem and affectionate regard.

Most sincerely yours,

CHAS. A. MORTON.

CHICAGO, September 27, 1905.

GENERAL GREENVILLE M. DODGE,

*President Society of the Army of the Tennessee,
No. 1 Broadway, New York:*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have your favor of the 15th inst., urging attendance at the reunion to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5th and 6th.

I want to assure you that were it possible to attend I should need no urging, as I find one of my highest enjoyments in meeting my old comrades. But as I took a week for the National G. A. R. Encampment at Denver, enjoyed every minute of it, and will be at our regimental reunion on the 4th of October (see announcement inclosed), and, much as I want to help swell the numbers at Cincinnati, and great as would be the pleasure of greeting you and the many dear old comrades whom I know will be there, I must forego the pleasure. Thanking you for your favor and wishing you a successful reunion—I know it will be a love feast to all who attend—and God bless you all, I am

Very truly, your friend and comrade,

J. THOMPSON MOSS.

OXFORD, IOWA, September 25, 1905.

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE:—I regret very much my inability to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in your city next month.

Very truly yours,

A. J. MILLER.

*Proceedings of the Society*LOS ANGELES, CAL., *September 30, 1905.*

DEAR COLONEL:—I shall not attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society upon October 5th and 6th, next, much as I desire to go. The distance is very great and I am very busy.

Always truly yours,

GILBERT D. MUNSON.

TOPEKA, KAN., *September 28, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Secretary, Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—I have your circular announcing the contemplated meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, on the 5th and 6th of October, next. I regret that I will not be able to be present at this meeting. Until recently it had been my intention to be present, but matters beyond my control will not admit of my being with you.

I hope that a great majority of the members will see their way clear to be there. I will be with you in the spirit if not in the flesh.

Wishing every one of you a very enjoyable reunion, I am,

Very truly yours,

D. A. MULVANE.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *September 16, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

New York:

DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—Your kind letter of the 15th inst. has been received as to meeting the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, on October 5th and 6th.

It so happens my old regiment, the Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, has set its reunion at Winterset, Iowa, those very days, and this anticipate the notice for our Society in Cincinnati.

It would be a great pleasure to revisit my old home on so interesting an occasion, but ubiquity is, if possible, farther off than when we were younger.

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

JOHN W. NOBLE.

CINCINNATI, ARK., *September 23, 1905.*

MAJOR-GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

New York:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your kind invitation dated September 15th I received. It found me propped up with pillows in an invalid chair. One week ago I was thrown from a young horse and got badly hurt, and it is very doubtful if I can attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee. Rest assured if I am able to travel I will be on hand.

How vividly, as I sit in my chair, does the memory go back to army days, when I was riding with the boys of the Ninth Illinois, and more especially to the ride you gave me from Pulaski, Tenn., to General Grant's headquarters, at Chattanooga. *Christmas*, 1863, I remember, I left General Grant's headquarters at midnight and ate Christmas breakfast at General Sherman's tent, at Bridgeport. I had dispatches from General Grant to General Sherman. What a wild, stormy night that was! Rain and sleet all night.

Mrs. Oates says I must bear in mind that I can not do now as I did then—but a fellow will forget once in a while that he is getting old.

I sincerely hope the coming reunion will in every way be a pleasant one. Mrs. Oates joins with me in sending to you our kindest regards.

Very truly yours,

JAMES OATES.

SIDNEY, O., *October 5, 1905.*

I shall not attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society upon October 5th and 6th, next. I expected to be present, but urgent business matters have prevented, to my great disappointment.

E. E. NUTT.

BAY CITY, *October 4, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:—I shall not attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society upon October 5th and 6th, next. Business only keeps me away.

E. B. NUGENT,

Late Major 3d Michigan Cavalry.

BOSTON, MASS., *September 29, 1905.*

GENERAL GREENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—I am in receipt of your very kind letter reminding me of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati, October 5th and 6th.

How I do regret my inability to be present. My wife is an invalid and unable to travel; I am also unable to travel, for I am suffering from an attack of "grip" since February, 1903. It left me a tottering old man, but I am free from pain, for which I am very thankful. Still, I have eighty-two years to carry, which is a rather heavy load to travel with.

I would like so very much to see my old comrades once more before I pack my knapsack for the long march; and you, dear General, I would like to see again, for I remember the game of chess you won in the year 1856 or 1857 at Fontanelle, Iowa, when as a surveyor, you were passing through our little wilderness and halted at Ballard's store

for a short time. Little did we think of the great war that we both would be engaged in, although Kansas might have warned us.

Fare thee well,

F. C. NICHOLS.

CHICAGO, *September 27, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—I thank you for your letter regarding the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati.

I hope and very much desire to attend, but can not at this time say definitely.

It is a pleasure always to meet the old comrades, and, as you say, "as time goes by our members are dropping out."

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. NEELY.

FLORA, CLAY CO., ILL.

GENERAL DODGE:

MY DEAR SIR:—I lament that, owing to the death of my brother, Colonel Charles Parsons, I can not be with you on the 5th and 6th inst. As an esteemed friend of my brother you can appreciate my great loss.

I hope you may have a pleasant gathering. Our old companions are fast passing away.

At nearly 88 years of age my health and strength are very good. Kindest greetings to Colonel Cadle.

Very sincerely yours,

LEWIS B. PARSONS.

BOZEMAN, MONT., *September 23, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
No. 1 Broadway, New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your kind letter of the 15th duly received, and, while I thank you for reminding me of and insisting upon my attending the meeting at Cincinnati, I am sorry to say that it will be impossible for me to do so.

I just returned from Denver yesterday, and I assure you I had a glorious time, but regret that it was my misfortune to miss seeing you while there. I called, but found you too busy or else out of the hotel.

I am going to live long enough to allow me to attend at least one more, if not many, meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and shall expect to meet you.

Very sincerely yours,

A. A. PERKINS.

1325 R STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 16, 1905.*

GENERAL GREENVILLE M. DODGE,

DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter of the 15th inst. received. I regret to say to you that I am unable to leave my home, being an invalid from the breakdown of my nervous system since January, 1904. I am in the hands of the doctors, and I fear the result. I could wish to be able to be present at the October meeting of our glorious Society, but, alas, we all must be mustered out of this world sooner or later.

I hope to recover, but being so long ill, I begin to doubt the recovery of my health.

Respectfully,

W. H. PLUNKETT.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel 17th Wisconsin Infantry.

WAUKESHA, WIS., *September 27, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary, etc.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been absent from home so much this summer that I shall not be able to attend the reunion of our Society next month. I regret this the more as I have not found it convenient to meet with the companions for these many years—and the remaining years are few.

With best wishes for the success of the reunion, I am

Very cordially yours,

FRANK H. PUTNEY.

135 ADAMS STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 4, 1905.*

COLONEL CADLE,

Recording Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—I regret that I can not accompany the Chicago delegation to Cincinnati today, as I had hoped and promised.

Very truly yours,

JAMES W. PORTER.

ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. J., *October 1, 1905.*

DEAR COLONEL CADLE:—Owing to the serious illness of my wife, it will be impossible for me to be present at the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society.

Yours truly,

B. H. PETERSON, M. D.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., *October 4, 1905.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your notice of our annual meeting, as well as the earnest and cordial letter of General Dodge, to attend the same, at Cincinnati, were duly received.

Some of our most enjoyable and interesting reunions were held in your city, and if I now send regrets you will appreciate my disappointment.

Please extend my sincere greetings to all attending companions.

I know you will all enjoy this year's meeting at *good old loyal Cincinnati*.

Always yours faithfully,

CHRISTIAN RIEBSAME.

MARIETTA, GA., *September 20, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
New York, N. Y.:

DEAR GENERAL:—(Please excuse penciling. Pen and ink come awkward in this, my eighty-third year.) Your notice and kind invitation to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati, October 5th and 6th, has been received. With much regret from present outlook I will be unable to attend this reunion. The regret is deeper from the fact that Cincinnati was the place of my birth and home until manhood, and that the invitation has *your* name signed to it. Although for two years a resident of Georgia, my *home* is in Iowa.

. Very respectfully,

ADD. H. SANDERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 4, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL:—At the last moment I find that I will be unable to attend the annual meeting of the Society. It would have been a great source of pleasure to meet our old army comrades at the historical Burnet House.

Please convey my hearty greetings and warmest regards. Believe me, dear General,

Very sincerely your friend,

GREEN B. RAUM.

CHICAGO, *October 4, 1905.*

COLONEL C. CADLE,

Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—I came here expecting to take train for Cincinnati today, but a telegram just received sends me in another direction. I regret very much that I will not be able to attend meeting.

Yours, etc.,

A. N. REECE.

ST. LOUIS, *October 7, 1905.*

DEAR COLONEL:—I was not able to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society upon October 5th and 6th, greatly to my regret. Had been from home nearly a month, and only returned yesterday, and could not spare the two days.

Truly,

GEO. D. REYNOLDS.

NEVADA, IOWA, *September 17, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I am very sorry indeed that I will be unable to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, but I have engagements to speak on those dates, October 6th and 7th, which I made months ago, and can not alter. Thanking you for your kind interest, and regretting that I can not come, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

T. E. SHERMAN.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, *September 22, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York. N. Y.:

DEAR GENERAL:—I have your favor of the 15th inst., calling my attention to the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, at Cincinnati.

It would afford me great pleasure to attend, but I am today 83 years of age, blind, and recovering from a broken hip, and will have to be excused, as I am entitled to be on the retired list.

Yours truly,

WM. T. SHAW.

ANAMOSA, *September 27, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

MY DEAR SIR:—My father, Colonel Shaw, wishes to be kindly remembered to you and his friends who may inquire, and regrets inexpressibly that he will not be able to attend the reunion on the 5th of October.

While his general health is fairly good, a broken hip some months ago now prevents walking alone, and his eyesight, although not entirely gone, is not good enough to recognize those whom he meets.

Very sincerely,

HELEN SHAW.

SEATTLE BRANCH OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,

SEATTLE, WASH., *September 15, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,

Recording Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—The notice of the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has been received by us. The great distance will prevent our attendance.

It is, I assure you, a matter of great pride that we served in the Army of the Tennessee, and we feel genuine satisfaction that we are members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. The annual circular of its meetings, coming to us, in our distant home, reminds us of the tie which still binds us to comrades in arms. In our old age we are enjoying the equable and bracing climate of Puget Sound, and are living in Seattle, which is fast becoming the New York of the Pacific, where we neither freeze nor sizzle. We send out sympathy to you who are not so thoroughly blessed. We will get together on the evening of your banquet and have a little meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of our own, and, presaging what we shall then say, we now say, "Here's to you!"

Very truly yours,

LYMAN BANKS,

Captain 47th U. S. C. Infantry.

JOHN W. RUMSEY,

First Lieut. Co. A, 1st Ill. Lt. Art.

H. C. FORCE,

Son of Brigadier General M. F. Force.

JOSEPH DICKERSON,

Capt. Co. B, 30th O. V. V. Infantry.

R. J. CHASE,

Lieut. 18th Wis. Infantry and

Captain 42d Wisconsin Infantry.

H. L. GRAY,

First Lieut. and R. Q. M.

23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

AURORA, ILL., October 3, 1905.

DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter urging attendance at the Cincinnati reunion received several days ago. I have been trying to arrange for going there, but find now that I can not do so. Regretting exceedingly that I can not attend this year, I am,

Very truly yours,

CHARLES H. SMITH.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1905.

MAJOR GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

New York:

DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I thank you so much for expressing a desire for myself and Mrs. Swords to attend the meeting of our Society, at Cincinnati, on October 5th and 6th, but I can not quite see my way to do so.

I know our members are dropping off, and too rapidly, but old age

can't be stayed. I know you will enjoy the meeting, and they all enjoy you, for you are their mainstay.

With personal good wishes, my dear General, I remain, your comrade and companion,

Truly and sincerely,

HENRY L. SWORDS.

EBIE, KAN., *September 18, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have received yours of the 15th inst., in regard to the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in Cincinnati, on the 5th and 6th of next month.

I am sorry to say that I can not attend. I shall be holding a term of court at the time fixed for the reunion, and therefore can not get away.

Sincerely yours,

L. STILLWELL,

Late First Lieutenant 61st Illinois Infantry.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, *September 16, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

Room 218, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter of September 15th, informing me that the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee would be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, upon October 5th and 6th, just received. I regret to say that the serious condition of my son's health, who is my partner, will prevent my attending the meeting, which until recently I had fully intended doing, as my health is still good and my interest in the Society and its membership has not abated.

Hoping you may have, as I believe you will, a profitable and enjoyable time at the approaching reunion, and that you personally may live to see many returns of it, I subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

MILO P. SMITH.

2135 SPRUCE ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, *September 30, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I surely thought that I should be able to be present at Cincinnati, October 5, but Providence has interfered. My beloved wife has just died most suddenly, and I am utterly unequal to making the effort.

With assurances of my fraternal good-will to all who served during the war, I am,

Sincerely your friend,

JOS. R. SMITH.

Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE.

*Proceedings of the Society*ST. LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR COLONEL:—I greatly regret that an important engagement will prevent my attendance at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati, October 5th and 6th, 1905. Kindly convey to the old comrades my hearty greeting, with sincere wishes that you will have an enjoyable reunion.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES STIESMEIER,
Late Captain Co. D, 3d Mo. Vol. Inf.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, *October 3, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I shall not attend the thirty-fifth reunion of our Society upon October 5th and 6th next. I greatly desire to be present, but this is the most difficult time in the whole year for me to get away from my duties. Another year I plan to be present.

E. B. SPALDING.

SAVANNAH, GA., *September 22, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President Army of Tennessee, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Many thanks for your kind invitation to next meeting of the Society. It is with great regret that I have to say that it will be impossible for me to be present, as I am too unwell to make the trip. Have just returned from the North, having been there two months under medical treatment, without benefit, though in heart I will be with you and my old comrades, yet not in person.

Sincerely and truly yours,

GRANTHAM I. TAGGART.

MADISON, WIS., *September 17, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—It is flattering and pleasing to receive your kind note pressing my attendance at the Cincinnati meeting. I am obliged to write that my engagements render it improbable. Truth to say, also, the absent and lost would so come to mind that I fear more sorrow than gratification in the renewal of the memories of "Auld Lang Syne." And, alas! I can no longer bring a son, who would have been welcomed through his own deserts more than his father's participation.

Faithfully and sincerely yours,

WM. G. VILAS.

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
President Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 3, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Regret my inability to attend reunion Society of the Tennessee. Just returned from extended trip. Press of business prevents leaving in time for meeting. Regret inability to attend; a royal good meeting in store for those more fortunate.

D. F. VAIL.

ST. LOUIS, September 25, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I am very desirous, indeed, of attending the reunion in Cincinnati, on October 5th and 6th, but can not yet positively decide in regard to the matter. I will certainly go unless I am prevented by circumstances beyond my control. I will be compelled to spend a few days in Chicago within the next two weeks, and can not yet decide when it will be, as I have to consult the convenience of others. I wish you would put me down as "intending to come," but with the possibility that I may be unable to do so.

My desire to attend the meeting is increased by my wish to meet you again. With best regards,

Yours truly,

DWIGHT TREDWAY.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., September 25, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I regret my inability to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati, O., on the 5th and 6th of October, next. I wish the Society a very successful and most enjoyable meeting.

Yours very truly,

H. R. TILTON,
Colonel, U. S. A., Retired.

PEORIA, ILL., September 26, 1905.

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati:

DEAR COLONEL:—I regret that I can not attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati this year, but I have a favor to ask of you. When appointing Committee on Officers, I want you to hand in the name of Captain R. M. Campbell for Vice President, from Illinois. He has never had that honor, but, as you will remember, he is a very old member of the Society.

S. S. TRIPP.

*Proceedings of the Society*NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 23, 1905.*COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE,
Secretary:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I must thank you for your note of congratulation, also for your kind invitation to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

I have but recently returned from a three months' absence, or I should be glad to accept it. I wish also to send to your Society the greetings of the Army of the Cumberland Society, and its thanks for the invitation extended to its members through your President, General Dodge.

The surviving officers of your great army will, I am sure, have a royal reunion at Cincinnati. I would love to meet the many old friends who will be there. We have selected the city of Chattanooga as our permanent place of meeting, and would be glad to have your Society meet with us there.

Fraternally and cordially yours,

GATES P. THURSTON,
President.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *September 19, 1905.*

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 15th inst., inviting Senator Warner to be present at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has been received.

Senator Warner is now on his way to the Pacific coast, and will not return until about the date of your reunion. It will give me pleasure to lay your kind invitation before him, and in the meantime permit me, in his absence, but in his name, to thank you, and through you, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, for the compliment paid him by the invitation.

Very respectfully,

W. B. C. BROWN,
Secretary.

LAWRENCE, LA., *September 21, 1905.*

GENERAL GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
President, 1 Broadway, New York.

MY DEAR GENERAL DODGE:—I have your very kind favor of the 15th inst., inviting me to attend the thirty-fifth reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, on October 5th and 6th. I regret that the yellow fever which prevails in this section will prevent my leaving home at that time. I have several hundred people in my employment, and, besides, my family, and I am trying to keep them free of the epidemic. We begin sugar making a little after that date, and we are straining every effort against embarrassment to be ready for it.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. WARMOTH.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS., *September 19, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I thank you for your letter of the 15th inst. I hope to be at the October meeting of our Army of the Tennessee to meet you and the other dear comrades of the War for the Union and for the "peace of justice." With kindest regards and high respect, I am,

Most cordially yours,

WILLARD WARNER.

THE GLEN SPRINGS,
WATKINS, N. Y., *September 28, 1905.*

COLONEL CORNELIUS CADLE:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Your letter has been forwarded to me here. I have not now time to prepare a speech, and, besides, it is doubtful if I will be present at the meeting, as it is still very hot in Chattanooga, and I don't care to go home until it gets colder.

I wrote General Dodge, in reply to his letter, that I hoped to be present. With kind regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

WILLARD WARNER.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1905.*

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your favor of the 15th inst., urging my attendance at the thirty-fifth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held at Cincinnati on Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th, was duly received.

I thank you most sincerely for remembering me when so many others were in your mind, and regret to state that my duties are such at this time of the year as to prevent my being with you at the reunion.

I know all those who attend will have a pleasant time, and know that you will be the recipient of most hearty greetings by the members of the Army of the Tennessee, who were with you in some of the bloodiest battles that were fought during the Civil War. We all take great pleasure in our recollections of you on the battle field, and hope that you may live many years yet to enjoy the love and esteem of those who served directly under you or in the other corps which formed the Army of the Tennessee.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES E. WHITE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., *September 25, 1905.*

GENERAL GREENVILLE M. DODGE,

No. 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Replying to your letter of the 15th, I regret to say it is going to be impracticable for me to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at Cincinnati, October 5th and

6th. I have been hoping that business would take me to the west at that time, and that this would give me the opportunity of combining pleasure with duty. But I can not work it out.

I regret to add that I have no male descendants of an age sufficient to take my place in the Society, but I hope to hold on long enough to supply that deficiency. My only grandson is a lad eight or nine years of age, and I will name him at the proper time.

Hoping that you and our comrades will have a memorable and pleasant meeting, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES H. WILSON.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., *October 3, 1905.*

CORNELIUS CADLE,
Cincinnati, O.:

DEAR SIR:—I sent you a card saying that I should be present at the meeting and the banquet, and said with three persons. I find that my health and strength are such that I dare not attempt the long trip from home at this time, and, therefore, must deny myself the promised pleasure of meeting with my old army comrades at this meeting. With much regret, I am compelled to come to this decision.

Respectfully yours,

C. T. WILBUR.

CRESTON, IA., *September 24, 1905.*

GENERAL G. M. DODGE,
New York:

DEAR GENERAL:—Your kind letter of the 15th inst., calling attention to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, was duly received. In reply, I send hearty greetings to my old comrades, and feel much grieved to be unable to meet with them October 5th and 6th. Declining years and the long distance from my home to Cincinnati bar me out this year. Hoping I may be spared to meet with them next year at Chicago or some city nearer my home, and wishing a grand, good time to all the old comrades who may be able to attend. With kind regards, General, to yourself and all of our old army comrades,

Very truly,

A. WILLISON.

The report of the treasurer was presented as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report as treasurer for the years 1903-1905:

RECEIPTS.

October 10, 1903, balance last report.....	\$ 913 62
Interest on U. S. bonds	490 00
Dues, received from Recording Secretary.....	93 00
Interest on Dayton Fund, received from Rec. Secy.	342 98
Total receipts	<u>\$1,839 60</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Committee, Washington meeting, 1903.....	\$ 339 46
Cornelius Cadle, expenses Washington meeting....	76 34
J. M. Riddell, Clerk.....	25 00
J. L. Bennett, stenographer	100 00
Cornelius Cadle, sundry expenses at headquarters	64 35
Sundry Expenses— Rent, \$315; Printing, \$122.75; Stationery, \$2.05; Rent of Safe Deposit Box, \$10; Badge for American Numismatic Society, \$10; In- surance, \$32.50; total.....	<u>492 30</u>
Total disbursements	<u>\$1,097 45</u>
October 5, 1905, balance on hand.....	742 15
Total	<u>\$1,839 60</u>

A. M. VAN DYKE,
Treasurer.

Colonel Cadle:—A few remarks might be of interest. You will notice that our income has three sources, that from dues which, for the past two years, has been \$93; that from interest on United States bonds, which, with our present holdings, is \$280 per year; the interest on the Dayton fund \$150 a year. Of these two possibly will decrease in amount year by year, that from dues through circumstances over which none of us have any control, and that from the interest on the United States bonds because it will be necessary from time to time to dispose of a bond to meet the current expenses of the Society. The bonds on hand are \$7,000. These bonds mature in 1907, so that in two years from

now there will have to be sought another form of investment. The interest during that time will not decrease materially. The balance on hand, \$742 and some cents, is probably quite sufficient to pay the current expenses, except the issue of the book and such other expenses as may be incidental to our present meeting, so that possibly we may not have to sell any bonds until it is necessary to pay for the bound volume of reports of this meeting and the succeeding meeting. It would seem to me that we have money enough then on hand and from the income to meet the wants of the Society for fifteen years, and it seems to be inevitable that the wants of the Society will grow less and less each year. When the older members pass over to the great beyond there will be a comparatively small contingent left; so that we may look forward to a time not more than ten years distant, and, perhaps, five years, when it will be impossible to get more than a corporal's guard together. Therefore, as I suggested, we have abundant funds on hand to meet all of our current expenses and help us have a good time, and I think there will be no difficulty in spending it.

The President:—I did not ask for any action upon the secretary's report, but the secretary's report and the treasurer's report will be approved unless there is objection. I have here a request from James N. McArthur.

I respectfully request that my membership shall descend to my nephew and namesake, James N. McArthur, Jr., who is the son of my brother, General John McArthur, of Chicago, Ill.

It is so ordered. The next is current business, and Colonel Cadle will make a statement.

Colonel Cadle:—Mr. President, some time in the early seventies this Society procured, in fee simple, a piece of land in Atlanta, Ga., at the spot or about the spot where General McPherson was killed. That piece of land is forty feet square. The Society erected upon it a monument, consisting of an upright gun, I think, a thirty-two pound Parrott, upon a granite base, with a fence of gun barrels and bayonets. Vandals carried away the guns and we replaced them with an iron fence. Of late years some one has broken off the name of McPherson, which was chiseled in the base, thrown the cannon ball from the top and de-

stroyed the entire fence. An estimate has been made that it will cost about \$500 to place the monument in good and permanent repair, paving the ground for a distance of six feet around the cannon with either granite or granitoid, placing a fence there, replacing the ball and cementing it and then putting in a new base.

I move that the executive officers of this Society be authorized to place that monument in perfect condition; and I want to say also in connection with that that when it is placed in condition the Grand Army Post of Atlanta will take care of it.

Captain Colton:—The report of the treasurer sounds as though there will be a very small amount of money in the treasury to accomplish anything of that kind.

Colonel Cadle:—I am going to propose a mode.

Major McClaughry:—I visited that place recently. It is all true as Colonel Cadle states, but I would suggest that any iron fence placed about that monument will be broken to pieces. I suggest that an enclosing wall be made of Georgia granite, which can be obtained cheaply, and which can not be defaced as easily as an iron fence. It is located in a neighborhood where they are apt to break an iron fence to pieces.

The President:—Would you build a wall or a granite curb?

Major McClaughry:—A curb two or three feet high.

The President:—That will be a fit subject for the executive officers to take into consideration if they are given this authority.

Major Rassieur:—I saw the monument to General McPherson some years ago, and from what I saw I am disposed to believe that this expenditure will be a waste of money. While the post at Atlanta may be disposed to take care of it, they can only take care of it, in my judgment, if they place men on guard from the moment it is completed, who will constantly watch it. While a great many good people in the South regret the disposition which has been manifested, it will continue, in my judgment. There is only one thing that can effect a change of heart, and that is for the people of Atlanta, who are, in a measure, responsible for what has occurred, to put their hands in their pockets and replace that monument. Until they manifest a disposition to preserve that monument our action in putting it in shape will be for naught,

because it is going to be destroyed, as it has been in the past, in my judgment.

Major McClaughry:—I am sorry to differ, with my friend over there, but I think the fact that the monument to General Walker, a Confederate General, located about a mile or two away, has been subjected to the same vandalism shows that this was not the result of malice, but was because they are both located where there are vandals who have no respect for North or South.

Colonel Cadle:—My proposition is to do it in a permanent manner with granite which can not be taken away. If we do not do that we should take it up and transport it somewhere else. There seems to be no other place to put it, for it is a monument erected to mark the place of his death.

Colonel Colton:—I think the monument should be preserved there. I have not seen it for sixteen or eighteen years, but I know that the vandals around there took all means of defacing it. I am satisfied that granite and cement, or something stout and heavy, so that they can not carry it away, is all that is necessary.

Major Rassieur:—I desire to offer this amendment to the motion of Colonel Cadle, that what he proposes should only be done if the authorities in charge of these premises, whether city or county, give an assurance that the monument shall not be disturbed in the future. Let us throw the burden upon the people there. If it is made known that they have given that assurance I believe the monument will be safer than without something of that sort. To repair it without any such assurance is simply to expose our money to be wasted again.

The President:—The first question will be upon the amendment; that no expenditure shall be made until we have the assurance of the town or city authorities that there shall be no desecration of the monument. Of course, it will be hard to get them to do that.

Major Rassieur:—I do not put it in that language, but that they give an assurance that they will endeavor to preserve what we put there. We would not want to put them in a position in which they would assume a personal obligation. My idea is to create a sentiment which shall protect the monument.

The amendment was lost and the motion of Colonel Cadle was carried.

Colonel Cadle:—A suggestion has been made by one of our comrades that the hat be passed around in order to pay the expense in this matter. We do not need to pass the hat. There is plenty of money to last longer than we live. I move that the executive officers have authority to sell a bond if necessary to supply this money and for such other expenses as may be necessary during the current year.

The motion was carried.

The President:—We are now open for any general business.

Major Thrall:—On behalf of the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion I desire to extend an invitation to all the members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and the ladies accompanying them to visit the rooms of the commandery and to view the portraits that have been placed there by the commandery, which constitute really a hall of fame.

The President:—I saw those last evening, and it is worth your while to go there and see the portraits of your old commanders.

Colonel Keeler:—I request that the secretary be instructed to send a telegram of condolence to General John McArthur.

The president put the suggestion as a motion and it was carried.
Adjourned.

VISIT TO FT. THOMAS, KY.

Upon the afternoon of Thursday by invitation of Colonel Patrick Henry Ray, U. S. A., commanding, the Society went to Ft. Thomas by special trolley cars. Lieutenant Earle W. Tanner, son of "Corporal" Tanner, who is a close personal friend of General Dodge, escorted the party to the fort. Lieutenant Tanner was assigned by Colonel Ray as aide to General Dodge during the reunion.

The visitors were given a dress parade by troops of the Fourth Infantry and were afterward entertained by a short band concert in the large drill hall, followed by refreshments.

EVENING MEETING.

The Society met at the Auditorium of the Odd Fellows' Temple, corner of Seventh and Elm streets, at 8 o'clock P. M., October 5th, 1905.

Colonel Cadle called the meeting to order, and it was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. George A. Thayer, Captain of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, in these terms:

Eternal Life and Light, we remember Thy loving kindness and Thy tender mercies in the past, and in every moment of our lives we reach for Thee, if happily we may find that spirit which is never far from any one of us. Thou who hast guided the nations of old are still a quickening presence with this great people. Grant that as we grow stronger we may grow wise and helpful, not proud of our greatness, but modest, seeking to serve the human race; and here now may we tenderly recall the part borne by some of us in the great service of liberty and justice; may that service stand not merely for the living generation, but for all time, that liberty and righteousness and truth may more and more prevail in this, our fatherland. And let it be as a beacon to shine over all the nations to help them to the richer freedom. Let Thy presence be here as we remember tenderly the great company that were with us and have gone up higher. Their names are precious unto us, their fellowship was tender and dear. May we still be united with them, and with that great host which shall follow us, who also shall serve liberty and justice and righteousness. Let Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on all the earth. Amen.

Song, "Star Spangled Banner."

Colonel Cadle:—I now have the pleasure of introducing Vice-Mayor Harry L. Gordon, of this city, who will welcome us to Cincinnati.

Mr. Gordon spoke as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Cincinnati is proud tonight to have as her distinguished guests the survivors of the great Army of the Tennessee. Your presence here stirs within us a flood of memories of times made famous by deeds of bravery and victories won in the cause of humanity. Therefore, as the representative of the citizenship of this great municipality, I bid you welcome. Not the sort of welcome that comes merely from the lips, but the welcome that swells up from the depths of the heart, laden with all the earnestness and good will and affection of which man is capable.

Forty years have passed since you laid down your arms, greeted your erstwhile enemies as your friends, turned your faces homeward, and once more resumed the duties of citizenship in times of peace—forty wonderful years in your lives and in the life of this nation; years filled with the story of the triumphs of peace, second only to your triumphs in war, all of which could not have been achieved, but for the glorious ending of your struggles for the Union and for the cause of liberty. Forty years which have marked a growth and development in the history of this nation, the magnitude of which surpasses human comprehension. The Union for which you fought no longer has an enemy in its domain. The flag which you consecrated with your blood and the blood of your comrades waves more proudly than ever before, honored and respected by all abroad, loved and venerated by all at home. The love of liberty and freedom which inspired your heroism and valor, thrills and pulsates through the life blood of all our citizens, North, South, East and West, and be it said to your honor and the honor of our people, that spirit will ever live in the hearts of this nation, a safeguard and guaranty for the future.

Not only that, but the inspiration of your example and your heroism has found lodgment in the hearts of your sons and the sons of your neighbors, as shown by the story of San Juan Hill, of El Caney, of Santiago, of Manila Bay. You fought for the preservation of the Union and the freedom of a race within our borders; your example inspired the brave boys in the Spanish War to fight for the continued glorification of that Union and

the freedom of a people in foreign lands. You made possible the citizenship of the black man of the South; the inspiration of your deeds made possible the lifting up and the molding into citizens of the people of the isles of the sea, who had suffered for centuries under the tyranny of Spanish rule. And tonight, as we recall the story of those two wars we gather the garlands of the one and place them along with the wreaths and flowers of the other, both making and forming a beautiful emblem of unselfish sacrifice and patriotic devotion to our country and to the cause of humanity.

Therefore it is, ladies and gentlemen, that in this city, located on the very border of the Southland, where once were sown the seeds of disunion, but where now bloom the flowers of devotion to a united country; here, through whose portals marched thousands of brave men of the Union army, as they went to the front to bare their breasts to the shot and shell of as brave an enemy as ever shouldered a gun or marched to the drumbeat of a martial band; here, where were recruited and armed and equipped so many of the soldiers of that great army; here, where almost from our hilltops could be seen the clash of the conflict, and where the groans and the cries of the wounded and the dying were wafted to the ears of a loyal citizenship; here, where today lives a people whose devotion to good government and whose love for their home and their country and their flag is of the same brand as that which inspired you in the days of the early '60s; here, in dear old Cincinnati, every heartbeat is one of welcome to you—you, the survivors of the Army of the Tennessee, whose ranks grow thinner year by year, whose steps, less firm than formerly, tell the story that is already written upon your silvered heads; you, whose presence kindles anew upon the altars of our hearts the fires of devotion to our flag; you, who marched with Grant and Sherman, and Logan, and McPherson, and Dodge, and all the other immortals of that army, both men and officers; you who were at Shiloh, and Donelson, and Vicksburg; who climbed the heights of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and made historic the fields of Chickamauga; you, who marched with Sherman to the sea, and by your bravery aided in making possible the historic scene at Appomattox; you, one and all, are welcome, thrice welcome here tonight.

I congratulate you that you have been permitted to live in the beginning of this wonderful new century, to see written in the lives of your people the story of their progress, the result of your deeds of heroism. But I congratulate you most of all upon the fact that you have lived long enough to see wiped out every vestige of sectional feeling and sectional differences in this great country. I congratulate you that you have beheld the scenes of the Spanish War, when shoulder to shoulder, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, and the sons of both, marched forth to battle for their country. I congratulate you that tonight the men who wore the gray, with a sincerity that can not be doubted, and with a feeling that comes from the depths of their hearts, greet you as their countrymen and as their friends, and that all that feeling is reciprocated by you. What greater glory could have come to you and your comrades than to have been permitted to live to see the day when this nation was united in fact as well as in name, when but one flag waved over them and received their homage, and when the greatest hope and the greatest ambition of their citizens in every section of this great country, was that the flag and the Union for which you fought might be forever perpetuated for posterity.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I bid you again and again a hearty welcome. We are honored that our city has been selected as your meeting place, we are proud of the opportunity to express in a word our appreciation of the men who are our guests tonight. We know who you are and what you are, and knowing who you are and what you are, we love you, we honor you, and from the depths of our hearts we bid you welcome.

Colonel Cadle:—The exercises of the evening will be in charge of our president, General Dodge, who will now speak to you.

General Dodge addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND COMRADES:

We fully appreciate the kindly greeting so eloquently extended to us. It reaches the hearts of the old Army of the Tennessee. It comes from our own home, and therefore is doubly welcome. Most of the staff that has administered the affairs of this

Society have resided here. We have been fortunate in that they have all been able and efficient officers, and most of them filled their offices from the beginning of the Society until they passed away. Two of them, Colonel Dayton and General Hickenlooper, were elected at the organization of the Society at Raleigh, North Carolina, and are so well known to the Society that it is only necessary for me to mention their names for each one of you to recall what they have been to us. General Hickenlooper was our mainstay, and has only gone from us in the last year. No one can appreciate more fully than I do the great value his services were to us. I recall my visit to him at the hospital in Baltimore a month before he died and that his cheerfulness and grit astonished me, and my hour with him is so impressed upon me that it will never be forgotten.

The Society has met here six times since its organization. Our first meeting was on November 14-15, 1866. General John A. Rawlins, our first president, presided and made that celebrated address giving the history of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Sherman delivered the oration.

Our second meeting here, and the fifth of the Society, occurred April 6-7, 1871. General Sherman presided at this meeting, General M. F. Force welcomed us and General John W. Noble delivered the oration, and many distinguished soldiers and citizens of Ohio were present and responded to toasts. Among them were Generals John Pope, Walter Q. Gresham, J. D. Cox, Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, A. H. Terry and Colonel O. J. Dodds; also Admiral D. D. Porter and General George G. Meade.

Our third gathering in Cincinnati and the fourteenth of the Society, was on April 6-7, 1881. At that meeting General Sherman presided and in a few brief remarks gave unanswerable reply, to the attacks upon Grant and himself concerning the battle of Shiloh. Charles Foster, then Governor of Ohio, received us, and Colonel O. J. Dodds, of Ohio, who at one time was on my staff, delivered the annual address. At this meeting ex-President Hayes, Generals Sheridan, Cox, Pope, Noble and others took part, and we were received by the Chamber of Commerce.

The fourth meeting in this city and the twenty-second of the Society, was held September 25-26, 1889. General Sherman presided, Governor J. B. Foraker welcomed us and Generals How-

ard, Belknap, Noyes, Alger, Fuller, Fisk and others took part with us. The oration was delivered by Colonel J. F. How.

Our fifth meeting here and the twenty-seventh of the Society, was on September 16-17, 1895, at which I presided. From here we proceeded to Chattanooga and took part in the inauguration of the National Park at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Governor and Major McKinley received us, and took part with us, as he did at many of our meetings up to the time of his death. His speech at this meeting was a remarkable tribute to the Army of the Tennessee. The oration was delivered by Colonel F. D. Grant. Generals Schofield, Horace Porter, Wager Swayne, Father T. E. Sherman, Colonel D. B. Henderson and Captain S. H. M. Byers, among others, took part in entertaining us.

We come now to the present meeting, the sixth here, and thirty-fifth of the Society. As we look back to these meetings we recall the fact that during the war Cincinnati was historically close to the Army of the Tennessee in many ways. It was here that Grant and Sherman had the last interview in March, 1864, when they formed the final plans in the last campaign for the movement of all the armies at the same time which brought the war to so quick and satisfactory a conclusion. I remember distinctly that when General Grant returned from his visit to Washington and the Army of the Potomac, he called to Nashville to meet him General Sherman and several of his corps commanders. We sat down in his headquarters the evening after his arrival and listened to a most interesting account of what had occurred, and what he had seen on his trip. He also outlined to us what he had in his mind for the future campaigns. You have all followed Grant's history in the Civil War and know that the records show that as soon as he had an army he moved on the enemy and won a victory, and his desire was that his army should go forward to other victories, but generally it was divided up and sent to other fields. At this meeting he laid down the policy that all the armies confronting the enemy should move about May 1 upon the enemy with such force and persistency that it would be impossible for the enemy to detach any portion of one army to aid another, as had been done in the years previous, thus concentrating upon one of our armies a superior force and defeating it. I distinctly recall the discussion of Grant and Sherman upon this question, and how

insistent Grant was that when we moved we should all move together, and that the campaign should not stop until peace was secured. I recall Grant's saying that Sherman must keep Johnston busy, and that if Lee undertook to detach any force to aid Johnston he would send Sherman as many men as Lee detached, but he said he would endeavor to keep Lee so busy that he would have no opportunity to detach men to aid Johnston.

It was Grant's intention to take East with him some of the Generals that had served under him in the West, but Sherman protested so strongly that the only officer he took with him was General Sheridan to command his cavalry.

When Grant bade us good-by at Nashville he took General Sherman with him, and they came to Cincinnati, and at the meeting of our Society in this city in 1881 General Sherman pointed out to me the room in the Burnet House where Grant and himself sat up the whole night going over the maps and plans and determining the general policy that was to govern not only Sherman's army, but all the armies then under the command of Grant. You all know what the result of this plan was; that within a year most of the armies of the enemy were defeated, and there was a surrender of what was left of their armies at Appomattox and Goldsboro.

Forty-two of our number have this year responded to the last roll-call. I have never appreciated how fast they are passing away until at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Denver I learned that of the actual veterans about three thousand are dying each month, so that while our reunions do not lack in interest or enthusiasm, they lack in numbers, and so many of our comrades have gone that the loss of each individual now brings to our notice our continually thinning ranks.

Song: "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."

The President:—The next is the oration by Captain Woodson S. Marshall.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Recently while in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, I stood in the Senate chamber and looked upon the scene where the

Society of the Army of the Tennessee, two score years ago, was conceived and brought forth, dedicated to the lofty purpose of keeping alive and preserving that kindly and cordial feeling which had been one of the characteristics of that army during its career in the service, and consecrated to the sacred trust of preserving and transmitting the fame and glory of all the officers belonging to the Army of the Tennessee who had fallen in battle or in the line of duty.

In a revolting State, amidst bristling bayonets, the clank of sabers, the din of arms, the roar of cannon and all the panoplies of active, insistent warfare, and while pressing hard a wary and determined foe, this Society came into being and around it stood the "Old Guard" with mailed hands and drawn swords, and in whose stern, relentless faces there was written in no uncertain lines their unalterable purpose of "victory or death," and over whom there waved then as now the stars and stripes, and in defense of which those bronzed and seasoned soldiers had attested their fealty and proved their valor on a hundred crimson battle-fields.

Fitting place, indeed, for the organization of this Society, for it was within the very shadow of King's Mountain, whence came, a century before, the earliest whisper of independence.

In its infancy the hands which rocked the cradle were the hands that four long years before had with supreme courage flung their glinting swords into the sunlight, and pressing onward, without a single defeat, marched from the Ohio River southward almost to the Gulf, from the banks of the Mississippi eastward to the shores of the Atlantic, and thence northward through the Carolinas.

The songs which rang out in that old State House, where four and a quarter years before resolutions to secede from the Union had, with great enthusiasm, been adopted, were by heroic voices attuned to music whose highest key was "Onward" and whose staccato note was "Unconditional and immediate surrender."

As to how unerringly its lines along lofty planes were drawn, have ever since been maintained and its loving purposes accomplished, let the resultant history of this splendid organization give answer; the cordial greetings and affectionate heart throbs of its members through four decades make reply.

Macedonia gave to Greece Alexander the Great; the city of Romulus gave to Rome Julius Caesar; the island of Corsica gave to France Napoleon Bonaparte, and Virginia gave to the Colonies the immortal Washington, while now we are met within the borders of the great State of Ohio, which gave to the Army of the Tennessee and through it to the nation and the world that matchless quartette of military chieftains, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson.

Aye, more, for we have assembled in that city where General Grant, having reached the supreme command of the army, developed and made known to General Sherman his plans for the concerted and simultaneous movement of all the great armies in the field, the result of which, brilliantly conceived, heroically and masterfully executed, within one year thereafter crushed out the most gigantic rebellion in the history of the world.

In contemplation of that remarkable feat, it is eminently proper to consider the vast aggregation of human power that was brought together from civil life, concentrated and molded into great driving engines of destructive warfare, which finally moved forward concurrently with resistless energy, in the execution of an unparalleled campaign, covering one thousand miles of front, under the direction and leadership of a commanding general of transcendent military genius, supplemented by the services of his great lieutenants, who displayed in the successful execution of that stupendous movement such extraordinary abilities that they not only brought immortal fame to themselves, but covered with glory every soldier engaged in that unsurpassed achievement.

Whence, then, came these masters of the art of war? These volunteers from the civil walks of life? Whence the rank and file of their intrepid armies, drilled and disciplined into platoons and solid columns, more efficient and invincible than Wellington's "Old Guard" at Waterloo or Roman legions led on by Caesar, when their unbroken tread shook the earth.

When grim-visaged war came out of the South marching beneath a rebellious flag, Ulysses S. Grant was a private citizen, clerking in a small store in the State of Illinois. Turning his back upon affairs commercial, he entered the army and thereafter became the most potent factor in the great Civil War and easily

the most colossal figure in an arena where giants with sullen courage measured their strength for military supremacy.

William T. Sherman resigned the superintendency of a small military academy in the State of Louisiana, and, taking up arms, threw himself with great force against a brave adversary as well as a skillful commander, beat him back in many sanguinary engagements, and, in the daily warfare around Atlanta, outgeneraled and forced him into a disastrous retreat.

Having demonstrated by the successful execution of unexcelled campaigns that he was a great strategist, extraordinary tactician and fearless leader of men, he became second in command only because General Grant was first.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., when hostilities broke out, was a lawyer in the city of St. Louis, but he was not Janus-faced. With inflexible courage he stood for the government at Washington; laid his pen down upon an unfinished brief, and went into the army. Turning his forceful character and great abilities into military channels, he won laurels as a corps commander on fields where grape, canister and solid shot held high carnival; became one of the great volunteer Generals and wrote with the point of his sword an unanswerable brief in behalf of constitutional liberty and human rights.

John A. Logan resigned a seat in Congress, entered the service and fought his way up from the command of a regiment to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. And he alone of all its great commanders won that proud distinction while battle raged, though it came to him across the lifeless body of the heroic and deeply deplored McPherson.

General Logan knew no fear, was pre-eminently a fighter, trusted by his superiors and adored by his army. And in imagination you can see him now, mounted on his spirited steed, booted and spurred, with visor down; his black eyes flashing fire, his sword held aloft; his vehement, deep-toned voice sounding above the din and roar of battle, nerving every man to deeds of heroism, as he swings a column of his brave boys into line and hurls them with irresistible force against the veteran legions of the South.

Grenville M. Dodge, our own versatile and inimitable president, when the guns of Sumter reverberated across the prairies

and struck his ear, was a civil engineer engaged in building one of our principal railways. At once he set a stake in the ground firmly, noted its number, leaned his tripod up in the corner of a log cabin out West, threw a sheepskin over it, and volunteered. He rendered invaluable service wherever assigned to duty, however arduous, difficult or dangerous, and through the sheer force of personal merit won the rank of Major-General. Enjoying the full confidence of General Grant, he was assigned to specially hazardous duties. He passed the most anxious moments of his life when he saw, at the battle of Atlanta, Hardee's entire corps, three times his number, strike the thin line of the Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, until he saw that corps stand, and, beating back charge after charge, stand—stand until at last it drove the enemy from the field with an awful slaughter and held that blood-soaked battle line.

When peace came he went back to that old log cabin, took up that same tripod; verified the theodolite, and, looking up the number of that stake, renewed his work; built the Union Pacific Railroad across the plains and hills, gulches and rivers; wound around great altitudes; swung bridges across canons; tunneled through and crossed over "mountains rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun;" "joined tracks" on Promontory Summit, thus completing the first great national highway binding together the mad and ever-restless Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Pacific, whose placid waters are amber and whose sands are gold.

The accomplished, faithful and deeply beloved General McPherson and the gallant soldier and Christian gentleman, General Howard, were each in the regular army when the war came on, though thereafter they won proud rank in the command of volunteer troops.

Such in brief were our marvelous commanders, but what of the officers and men who composed the regiments, brigades and divisions, and which combined, formed the corps and constituted the immense armies which were led on to victory? Whence did they come and what were they when the tocsin of war aroused the people of the North to the realization of conditions, not theories?

We may safely assume that no army of such versatility will ever again be marshaled in this country. We were then essen-

tially a nation of individuals, independent, self-reliant, aggressive and courageous.

We were also at that time in the flush and glow of health ; in the splendid development of our physical manhood, the product of arduous and incessant contest with imperial forests and virgin soils—in making farms and roads, in bridging rivers, in digging canals and in constructing railways, in building homes and towns and cities. In a masterful effort to transform unbroken wilderness, a wild, nonproductive continent into a new purpose, the support and maintenance of a large and ever-increasing population.

The merchant, the banker, the schoolmaster, the physician, the lawyer and the minister of the gospel, the mechanic and the common laborer, as well as he who assailed with his keen-edged axe the great trees ; men with brain and brawn in every vocation battled with the elements and grew strong and muscular in the ceaseless and unrelenting struggle.

When the call to arms was sounded these men with hardened sinews and elastic footsteps came tripping into camp, bringing their splendid health and their earnest valor with them, to be equipped, drilled and transformed into soldiers. To lead a new life ; to learn the bitter lessons of inexorable war.

Draw aside the curtain and once again look upon that passing scene in all its earnest intensity. Behold mariners slipping out of the rigging of their vessels ; mechanics leaving their shops ; carpenters climbing from the roofs of houses ; miners throwing down their picks and shovels, and farmers leaving their plows in unfinished furrows ; engineers whistling down brakes and leaping from their cabs ; merchants forsaking their counting rooms ; judges laying aside the ermine ; lawyers their briefs ; ministers forsaking their pulpits ; physicians their patients, and whole classes in college throwing down their books and all volunteering to be converted into sweeping columns of destructive warfare.

Aye, more, they poured out of the cities and towns and villages and hamlets ; from over the hillsides and prairies ; across our plains ; down from the mountains and up from the valleys, immeasurably strong, earnest and patriotic to serve their country, and if needs be rush upon the altar an eager sacrifice that this government might endure and that "liberty might not perish from off the earth."

As organized it was not only an army of physical might, but impressively and predominantly one of brain power, educated, disciplined and capable of vast achievements. In all that aggregation of two millions three hundred and thirty thousand men, there was scarcely a regiment, and surely not a division, not qualified for successfully meeting an emergency; not a regiment or a division that without fear would not cope with any demand and obey without protest any order, however exacting or perilous.

Occasion requires it, and there are volunteers to repair and operate a railroad or a telegraph line; to man and to run a steamboat or a flouring mill; to build roadways, to construct bridges and pontoons over bayous, swamps and rivers at floodtide.

They could have supplied a university, a law school, a medical college or a theological seminary with a corps of professors, built a city and administered its affairs, and, given a territory, with blank paper, could have drawn a constitution, republican in form, democratic in principle, written a code of laws, set the machinery of government in operation and filled every office, executive, judicial and legislative, with eminent ability.

Such men composed the rank and file, as well as the field and staff, of the late immense army; in fame illustrious because of its great commanders and invincible because of the class of men behind the guns, out upon the firing lines, facing the enemy, struggling with the adversary in a war of great bitterness.

Deterred by no danger, unabashed at obstacles, however appalling, they steadily advanced and in a great crisis sprang to the front, and without orders, oftentimes pushed right on, sweeping the field or scaling fortifications, driving out the enemy and there exultantly unfurling their banner.

In battle each man fought as if the conflict was all his own; the wage his fireside, while in a larger sense he knew that the real prize was an unbroken Union, the reward human liberty and constitutional government.

Given a stake, a plat of ground called home, the badge of a freeman, and the Union soldier fought with great courage, wonderful enthusiasm and unyielding tenacity of purpose.

Wellington declared that the battle of Waterloo was won upon the cricket fields of Eton. The battles for the Union were won by volunteers from palace and hovel; from hills and plains; from

fields and forge; men from every vocation in the great Northland; those who strove dauntlessly in the sphere of action and vied with each other in patriotic duty, in unswerving devotion to a great cause, and brooking no opposition, moved "forward in the right as God gave them to see the right." Being inflexible in purpose, unyielding in allegiance to the government, they knew no fear, acknowledged no defeat as possible; they assailed with supreme gallantry avouched impregnable walls, and scaled with alacrity supposed impossible heights.

You are not unmindful that when you saw a long line of men in blue, with guns gleaming in the sunlight, moving steadily against the enemy or heroically beating back a ferocious charge by a determined foe; your men being mowed down by shot and shell, that amidst the revolting spectacle there would come up before you a sweet, placid face of the long ago, when in some log cabin, humble cottage, or well-appointed home, you, then a little boy kneeling beside your mother, listening to her gentle voice as she read to you out of her well-worn Bible, teaching you its salutary principles, how through that vision your every nerve was strung to its utmost tension, your heart throbs quickened and you highly resolved honorably to survive or gloriously perish on that field of battle.

Pass by the great commanders and immense armies; let the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments stand aside; enter the ranks of a single company and from the officers and men who swept the field with the bayonet, heard the ping and all too frequently felt the sting of bullet, the gash of saber, and beyond patriotic duty learn from them something of the inspiration that lifted them above mere machines, drilled and disciplined humanity, out into the radiant sunbeams of personal heroism.

Comrades of the rank and file, let us rake together upon the altars of our hearts the dying embers of more than two score years ago, and, blowing for a little life, see if these smoldering remnants will not again glow with the fondest recollections and thus individualize the whole volunteer army.

Captain, do you remember that as you crossed the threshold and turned away from the old home how your sainted mother dropped into your pocket a little Bible, consecrated with her tears, and which thereafter you carried as a talisman into every

battle, praying if you fell, that she might know that your last thoughts were of her and her God?

Lieutenant, do you remember a serene girlish face, a

"Minerva graceful with azure eyes,"

with whom you had taken a solemn vow before the war came on, whose picture was hid away in the case of your watch and on the opposite side of which there was a small counterpart of yours?

Sergeant, have you forgotten how you treasured a lock of nut-brown hair, which you at the old farm gate stole by permission from the head of a country lassie who was all the world to you, and then kissing an upturned, tear-stained face for the last time, hastened to fields soon to become war-stained?

Corporal, is memory not yet green, how at the trysting place you repeated to a maiden fair that "old, old story" and pressing your lips upon curls black as a raven's wing, which had fallen across a brow white as marble, you whispered in vibrant tones: "I could not love thee, dear, so much, loved I not honor more," and you were off to the war.

The most touching remembrance of all, however, is found in the unselfish patriotism and loyalty to duty of that idolized, handsome knight, the ever-onward and ever-hopeful General James B. McPherson, who, turning aside from the marriage altar to lead his invincible Army of the Tennessee on the bloody, but victorious field of Atlanta to there fall upon the altar of his country, wearing upon his heart the image of his betrothed.

Shall these and kindred sacred memories, which ran through the hearts and lives of our valiant armies from the commanding Generals down to the boys who stood on the outposts, and which were ever an additional inspiration for unfaltering duty, and at a time when they were young and strong, and handsome, and brave and patriotic, be forgotten? I answer never, until "your right hand forgets its cunning and your tongue cleaves to the roof of your mouth."

But do you say in this matter-of-fact, this commercial and materialistic age, that all this is mere sentiment and should find no place in the travails of a nation, in the hearts of a soldiery whose pathway ran across fields red with human gore and whose

duties rested alone where havoc and carnage held unlimited sway?

Then I answer that it was Union sentiment which upheld the Government during the dark days of the rebellion and supported the army while it marched victoriously through every revolting State and crushed out rebellion between the two oceans.

It was sentiment which built General Grant's magnificent tomb on the banks of the Hudson and erected splendid equestrian statues to the memories of Sherman, McPherson and Logan. It was sentiment that caused the revolt of the colonies; brought on the war of 1812; incited the rebellion, upheld our armies throughout four years of bitter war and enabled the soldiers for the Union to bear aloft the stars and stripes on the ensanguined fields of Shiloh, Champion Hills, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Franklin, Antietam and Gettysburg; to unfurl it over the fortifications of Vicksburg; to witness it kiss the clouds on Lookout Mountain, and to behold it at last, all glorious, waving triumphant at Appomattox.

Emerson said that "Napoleon would shorten a straight line in order to come to a point."

General Grant with equal directness, when he started on the Wilderness campaign, said: "If Lee is willing I will reach Richmond in four days; if Lee is not willing, then—longer."

He grasped immense war problems with great tenacity of purpose, and with apparent ease solved and simplified them. He was superb in attack and relentless in his onward course. Once his plans were laid, with a clear vision and keen penetration he seemed to see through and beyond the storm center of clashing armies, for he persistently advanced, retreating—never.

Von Moltke, it is said, "was silent in seven languages." Grant was silent in one, but his actions spoke every tongue, living and dead.

Great commanders we had, but there was not a subordinate General in the Army of the Tennessee, had disaster come, but would have contended for the honor of echoing the declaration of Marshal Ney to Napoleon: "I alone, sire, am the rear guard of the grand army."

General Grant was the great central military light of the late Civil War, and around him stood many stars of the first magni-

tude, but I entreat you to forget not the rank and file of the splendid armies which they commanded; that innumerable host of silent stars which lit up and made glorious the sky of victory and whose intrepid courage, unswerving devotion to duty and strict obedience to orders rendered success possible and victory an ultimate reality.

Men who, hungry, footsore and fatigued, uncomplainingly made long forced marches by day and by night; in sunshine—blistering where it struck, and in rain—freezing where it fell.

Men who forded swollen streams, cut off the enemies supplies, captured and held the outposts.

Men who, in the four years of dreadful strife, of the intensest struggle for the mastery, met on "two thousand three hundred stricken fields of blood," and beat back the serried hosts of the South.

Men who in the face of belching cannons and bristling bayonets scaled fortifications and held them or let their silent, up-turned faces, kissed by pale moonbeams, tell the story why not, when their comrades later on came upon the scene of slaughter.

Men who with firm-set jaws smiled when that awful rebel yell came sweeping along, the precursor of a charge by as brave men as ever drew saber, swung a battle axe or hurled a javelin.

Men who laughed at hissing, whizzing bullets and bursting, screeching shells, and in the face of it all swept the field with the bayonet.

Men who withstood that awful rain of shot and canister, hour in and hour out, at Missionary Ridge, and who, though great furrows were plowed through their ranks, "closed up" and moved on to victory.

Men who crossed the Mississippi River, burned their bridges behind them and saw the bridges burning in front of them, fought their way against a stubborn foe to Vicksburg and captured that Gibraltar of the South.

Men who steadily pushed their way from valley and foothills upward and still on, clambered over precipitous heights, scaled craggy peaks above the clouds and out in the clear sunshine flashed their guns on Lookout Mountain and planted "Old Glory" there.

Men who, ever on the alert, drove the brave and determined

Confederate army inch by inch, up to, through and beyond Atlanta, and thence, turning their faces eastward, with great courage swung out on that long march to the sea ; the conception and successful achievement of which stands without a parallel in the military history of the world.

Men who thereafter turned their faces northward, laughed at hardships, bitter privations and long, forced marches, scoffed at fear, defied the elements, knew no barriers, but unchecked marched on, though opposed by fortifications, by swamps, by rivers and mountains. The South looked on at all this incredible audacity, predicting advancement beyond certain limits impossible and final defeat a consequent result ; but the army with giant strides pressed forward, overcoming all obstacles and with renewed determination day by day brushed aside all opposition, however formidable.

Men who, under General Sherman, that remarkable strategist and fearless leader, severed the Confederacy in twain, and while Southern chivalry stood paralyzed and aghast, doubting, hesitating which way to turn, swept a pathway through the very heart of the rebellious States and vanquished their adversaries by this more than Napoleonic rapidity of movement, unmatched and unprecedented warfare.

In this meed of praise to the rank and file of our victorious armies, the brave boys

"Who felt their muscles steeled
For deeds which men may never know,
Nor page of history ever show,"

whom you commanded, and in whom you had unlimited faith, and upon whom, in the most urgent emergencies, even to the leading of the forlorn hope, you relied, I am impressed that I but echo the sentiment of each comrade of this Society, and which strain runs like a golden thread through every address, from the masterful oration of General Rawlins, delivered in this beautiful and ever-hospitable city, at our first annual meeting, thirty and nine years ago, to the present all-glorious occasion.

During that epoch-making period, when heroes strove with giants on the battle field for the mastery ; when tangled groups of dogged survivors alone were left on crimsoned soil—soil evidenc-

ing the fact that others had there paid the last full measure of devotion to a patriotic cause, I declare that your hands were then upon chords whose resonant notes will go echoing down the ages and along every avenue songs of praise in behalf of human liberty,

"With power almost divine."

It is a significant fact fraught with deepest interest to our American manhood and sterling courage, that during the four years of stressful war; of marching and fighting; of advancing and retreating; of driving and being driven across stubbornly contested fields, crimson dyed; that no final decisive battle was fought; no crowning victory won; no overwhelming defeat suffered in any engagement, and however appalling the loss, the retiring army "picked afresh its flints" and in a few days renewed the fight with courage unabated.

The many hard-fought battles; the doggedness of the contest; the long-drawn-out years of relentless war in that gigantic contest, which cost the lives of almost three-quarters of a million of men, North and South, and ten billions of money, finds no parallel in the record of all the past. Casualties so awful had never been known in war between nations, but it must be remembered that such foes were never in the history of the world face to face before; that a new gage of battle was fixed; a loftier character stamped upon personal and collective heroism.

This "steel flashing to steel," "diamond cutting diamond," between great military commanders; this awful carnage; vast waste of treasure, severe test of long-drawn-out human endurance; this sapping of nerve power; hope deferred; painful agony of suspense; this swinging in the balance and still contesting banners flaunting defiance above great armies aligned for battle, finds a solution only, I submit, in the answer given by Henry Ward Beecher, while addressing a mass meeting at Manchester, England, in 1863, explaining why that country should not recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and telling why, in his judgment, the Union should be preserved, when some one in the audience cried out: "Then why don't you put down the rebellion?" Mr. Beecher's steel-gray eyes flashed, his strong

right arm shot out as he replied: "Because we are fighting Americans and not Englishmen."

However, it was most gratifying to observe that when Appomattox came, these same unflinching men of heroic mold and valor undismayed, shook hands across the bloody chasm; divided their rations; drank from the same canteen, and setting the pace for a new commercial age of great prosperity, by exchanging Northern hair-splitting war stories for Southern blood-curdling experiences, peacefully returned to "their spring plowing," for cotton and rice in the South, for corn and wheat in the North; grateful that the misunderstanding had at last been settled and all the hatchways of the "Old Ship of State" securely nailed down forever.

And now at the close of forty years since the curtain was rung down on the last act played in that great war drama, we look back and review with commendable pride the unparalleled scene of that victorious army of one million five hundred and sixteen thousand veteran soldiers quietly returning to their several homes, their various vocations; doffing military trappings and donning citizens' garb, and each once more gathering up here and there the raveled edges of life, and going forward to weave out the pattern just as bravely as if he had not turned aside to assist in stamping out a rebellion of unequaled magnitude; working out in patience thereafter his allotment in the vineyard, attesting thereby his good citizenship. This was the kind of fiber the American soldier was made of; loyal to his country, to his State, to his fireside and to his God.

The Army of the Tennessee "fought a good fight," and it is gratifying to know that in civil life it has "kept the faith." It has filled every office in the gift of the people from President of the United States down through all grades, even to local affairs, with marked ability and strict integrity. More especially has it nobly performed its duty as private citizen, in manual labor, agriculture, manufacture, commerce and as skilled artisans; as civil engineers engaged in the construction of our vast systems of transportation, rail and waterways. In the building up of our great cities and extensive internal improvements. Men who have sought no office, craved no notoriety save that which comes from the genius of unending toil, and upon whom the strength, the success, the

prosperity and the preservation of our institutions so largely depends.

In every field of our marvelous improvement, where great courage, persistent labor, genuine skill and genius of a high order were required, you and your associates in arms have not only stood upon the ramparts, but have "hung your banners on the outer walls" and pressed forward great undertakings to the betterment of local communities, to the enrichment of the several States and to the honor of this unmatched Republic.

Who can estimate how much of our wonderful progress, of our unprecedented growth, the doing of things and the doing of them right, can be traced back to the lessons learned, the discipline gained by men while in the army during the Civil War?

Who can calculate the knowledge acquired through the concentration of power and the example of energetic action put into execution during that four years of strenuous warfare and thereafter carried forward into vast enterprises, on land and sea, essential to the increasing demands of the age, to the exigencies of this country's rapid growth?

Who knows how much of order, system and self-reliant manhood made manifest by men in daily life throughout every bailiwick in this broad domain can be traced back to the self-sacrifice, the hardships and discipline of the troops during the acrimonious War of the Rebellion?

Remember that it was Grant and Sherman and Sheridan who blotted out of our lexicons the word "can't," and who inserted in lieu thereof the words "go in." That it was our great commander who set aside all precedent in military ethics by never calling a council of war, but who issued instead irrevocable orders to his illustrious field marshals to be opened at 4 o'clock in the morning: "You will attack the enemy at daylight;" and these lessons were so impressed upon the army that when it was dissolved and its component parts returned to peaceful vocations, that individually they have ever since been "going in" and they are still "attacking the enemy at daylight."

If in obedience to this injunction, when Commodore Dewey on that beautiful May morning in Manila Bay, issued his laconic order, "Fire as soon as you get ready, Gridley," it meant the swinging outward upon their rusty and creaking hinges, the doors

to the East and this nation's moving forward and upward and eastward in the rich development and civilization of the world, beyond the knowledge of the wise man, the ken of the seer or vision of the prophet, let us join in that splendid anthem—

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm."

The South, with unlimited faith, boundless enthusiasm and absolute loyalty to a principle which she believed to be right, struck out with great courage, gloried in her declaration of war, and through which thousands of her gallant sons, evincing the supremest human courage, the sublimest faith in an ultimate triumph, went to untimely graves, and though she was thereby forced to "tred the winepress in sorrow," to "drain to the bitter dregs the cup of defeat," to feel in every nerve the scourge and devastation of large contesting armies marching and counter-marching throughout all her territory until that once fair land was stricken and paralyzed in body and limb, we are rejoiced to know that, phoenix-like, she has arisen from her ashes and that she stands forth today in the plenitude of her material progress, in the grandeur of her wonderful development and in the beauty of her educational, moral and Christian excellence, a vast power in the aggregation of States, in an unbroken Union, and in an unequaled Republic.

The reaper that knows no pity has passed within our lines, and thrusting in his keen-edged sickle here and there, has gathered his sheaves and garnered his harvest of rich, golden grain from our ranks until today more of our associates are marshaled on the eternal camping grounds than are gathered here on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, but their memories, their unselfish loyalty, patriotic devotion to duty and invaluable services to their country will remain with us a sacred heritage.

When this Society was formed, if the ties that bound you then were silver chains, forged in camp, on the march, in bivouac and on the battle field during four years of wrathful war, at the end of two-score years of peace, having passed the crucial test of life's civic ordeals, the links that bind you now are burnished gold,

glittering with diamonds, the trophies of victories won, peaceful and not war-stained.

Standing in the gray dawn of the twentieth century, bearing forward without a loss as a Republic all the acquisitions of the past, with a national consciousness of strength, a personal consciousness of duty, an enlarged possibility for good, may we not indulge the hope that the pendulum of commercialism has reached its limit; that henceforth the pendulum of idealism may swing upward, to the betterment of the American people, to the glory of the respective States, to the Nation's exaltation in its majestic march beneath the stars and stripes for truth, for liberty, for peace, for righteousness, and for the universal rights of man throughout the civilized world.

Song: "Marching Through Georgia."

The President:—We will next have a memorial to General Andrew Hickenlooper, our Corresponding Secretary from 1866 until his death, which will be read by Major Augustus M. Van Dyke, our Treasurer.

Major Van Dyke:—This memorial was prepared by his companion in the army and life-long friend, Colonel Cornelius Cadle, and by his request I read it:



ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

Andrew Hickenlooper.

Andrew Hickenlooper was born at Hudson, Ohio, August 10, 1837, being the youngest of a family of six children born to Andrew and Abigail Cox Hickenlooper, who were married at Williamsburg, Pa., April 12, 1821.

From Hudson, Ohio, he removed with his family to Circleville, and thence to Cincinnati, in 1844, from which time he was a resident of this city until his death, May 12, 1904.

He was educated at St. Xavier and Woodward High School, Cincinnati, and entered upon professional studies as a rodman in the office of the City Civil Engineer in 1853, being thus engaged for two years, and then became junior member of the firm of Gilbert & Hickenlooper, Surveyors and Civil Engineers, until 1861, when he entered the army.

He was married February 13, 1867, to Maria Lloyd Smith, daughter of Adolphus H. and Sarah Bates Smith, of Cincinnati, by whom he had six children, five of whom, and his widow, survive.

He is descended from Andrew Hickenlooper, who emigrated from Holland in 1693. His great-grandfather was a soldier in Captain Davis' Company of York County, Pennsylvania Militia, who served during the Revolutionary War in 1777.

His military and civil history is as follows: August 31, 1861, entered the service as Captain of "Hickenlooper's" Cincinnati Battery of Light Artillery, which was recruited and organized under authority of General Fremont, to whom he reported for service in Missouri. The Battery was subsequently mustered into the United States service as the "Fifth Ohio Battery of Light Artillery." On October 11, 1861, he was ordered with Battery to Jefferson City, Mo., and upon arrival was assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery of that Department. Subsequently, March 7, 1862, he was ordered to reassume command of his Battery and with it to report to General Grant on the Tennessee River, and there assigned to Prentiss' Division. He participated with the Battery in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, occupying the "Hornet's Nest," and there withstood the concentrated fire of thirteen of the enemy's batteries. On April 10, 1862, he was detached and assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, Sixth Division, Army of the Tennessee, in command of the 1st Minnesota; Battery F, 2d Illinois; 3d Ohio; 5th Ohio; 10th Ohio—a total of 32 guns and 367 men.

He was engaged in the siege of Corinth, April 20 to May 30, 1862; battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862, and the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862. October 26, 1862, by special order of General Grant, assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee, and ordered to report to General James B. McPherson, commanding. December, 1862, participated in the Central Mississippi campaign, having Vicksburg for its ultimate objective. January 18, 1863, transferred with the Army to Memphis, Tenn., and there, in the reorganization into Army Corps, was relieved from duty as Chief of Artillery and assigned to duty as Chief Engineer, Seventeenth Army Corps. From February 20 to April 16, 1863, he was engaged in engineering operations at Lake Providence, La. He participated in the advance on Bruinsburg, April 25, 1863; battle of Port Gibson, May 1; Forty Hills, May 3; Raymond, May 12; Jackson, May 14; Champion Hills, May 16; Big Black River, May 17; assault on Vicksburg, May 19 and 22; and the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; in campaign to Monroe, La., August 28 to September 1, 1863; campaign to Canton, Miss., October 12 to 22, 1863, and the campaign to Meridian, Miss., February 1 to 25, 1864. March 26, 1864, he was appointed by the President Judge Advocate of the Army of the Tennessee on staff of Major-General commanding, but immediately thereafter assigned to duty as Chief of Artillery, Army of the Tennessee. He was engaged in the Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864, as follows: May 7th to 13th, turning enemy's left via Snake Creek Gap; May 13th to 15th, advance upon and battle of Resaca, Ga.; May 18th, occupation of Kingston, Ga.; May 19th to 25th, movement upon and battle of Dallas; June 5th, advance upon the enemy's position near Kenesaw Mountain; June 9th to July 2d, series of battles around Kenesaw Mountain; July 5th, battle of Nickajack Creek, Ga.; July 6th to 12th, forcing passage of the Chattahoochee River; July 17th, capture of Decatur, Ga.; July 20th to 21st, expedition to Stone Mountain; July 22d, battle of Atlanta, in which General McPherson was killed; July 28th, battle of Ezra Chapel. On August 4, 1864, he was appointed by the President, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector General, Seventeenth Army Corps, and assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Frank P. Blair, commanding. November 15 to December 21, 1864, on the "March to the Sea"; January 14, 1865, battle of Pocotaligo; February 3 to 15, 1865, forcing passage of the Salkahatchie River; February 9th, battle of Binnaker's Ridge; February 12th and 13th, advance upon and occupation of Orangeburg, S. C.; February 16th and 17, occupation of Columbia, S. C.; March 3d, capture of Cheraw, S. C.; March 13th,

capture of Fayetteville, S. C., after which he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier-General, and subsequently assigned to command of Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. He was engaged in the battle of Bentonville, March 20, 1865; occupation of Goldsboro, March 25th; occupation of Raleigh, N. C., April 14th; at Bennett's House and the surrender of Johnston's Army, April 26, 1865. May 24, 1865, in the Grand Review of Sherman's Army at Washington, after which he was transferred to Louisville, Ky. July 4, 1865, his brigade was selected to receive General Sherman upon the occasion of his final visit and farewell review of the Army of the Tennessee. On August 31, 1865, he was mustered out of the United States service.

General Hickenlooper then began anew professional work as a member of the firm of Phillips & Hickenlooper, Surveyors and Civil Engineers. July 26, 1866, he was appointed United States Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, in which position he served until January 1, 1871.

On April 1, 1871, he was appointed City Civil Engineer of the City of Cincinnati, and on April 1, 1872, unanimously elected by Council, to the same office.

He was elected Vice-President of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company May 8, 1872, and on May 8, 1877, elected President of the same company, serving this company most faithfully in this capacity until April 10, 1903, when failing health compelled him to resign.

He served his State as Lieutenant-Governor, having been elected as such October 14, 1879.

He was elected Corresponding Secretary of this Society in 1866, and served as such until his death.

General Hickenlooper was a soldier of remarkable ability, and his gallant service is well known to all the soldiers who served in the western armies. His work as a citizen was equally able.

Whatsoever his hand found to do, that did he with all his might.

His loss is regretted by all who knew him.

The President:—Comrades, there are very few of us, perhaps none, who, when we served under that great commander who has been so eloquently described and eulogized by our orator, would dream that they would ever sit in a hall with the Army of the Tennessee when there would be present the son and the grandson of that great commander, one holding the largest department command in the United States Army, the other a representative and rising young man in the Corps of Engineers in the United States Army. I know this Society would never forgive me if I did not ask this young Lieutenant, who, I beg to say, has not had an intimation that I would call upon him, to come forward upon this stage, so that I can present him to you, Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant.

Lieutenant Grant was presented by the President and addressed the meeting as follows:

GENERAL DODGE AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

I want to thank you very much for this honor which you have paid me, and to say that I appreciate it very highly. I think that any person of my age would appreciate such an introduction to men who have done things. The younger generation can only listen to what such men have done, and try to fit themselves to do their share of the work ahead of them in the way as near as may be, that the work has been done by those who have had an opportunity before us. It is doubly an honor to me, I feel, to be called upon and introduced to those who were the comrades of my grandfather, and to whom he was always devoted, and I want to thank you very much for this opportunity of meeting you. I have waited a good many years to meet the Army of the Tennessee, and it is a great pleasure now to do so.

The President:—I have the great pleasure of introducing to you your friend and an old acquaintance of yours, and it is not necessary for me to say who or what he is, General Frederick D. Grant.

General Grant:—General Dodge, comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, ladies and gentlemen: I was not expecting to speak tonight; I never was a good speaker, and you will have to excuse me if I do not favor you with any oratory this evening. The address of Captain Marshall reminded me of past years, and my memory ran back to the different times when I have seen the Army of the Tennessee. Pictures came to my mind of many times when I saw more than I do tonight; I saw many who are here and many who have passed away. I can remember the beginning of the Army of the Tennessee at Cairo, the strenuous work, the energy displayed at Cairo and the near-by station, Bird's Point, across the river, where the men were drilled and prepared for the coming campaign; and the scenes around the landing when you embarked to go to Henry and Donelson. I was but a little fellow then, ten or eleven years old, but I took a great interest; was probably in the way a great deal, and saw many things that were going on. I remember the Army of the Tennessee when it marched out of Fort Henry to go to Donelson. I was very anxious to go with you, but I was sent home. The next chance I had was when the army was marching back of Young's Point, on the Vicksburg campaign, the long lines going through the swamps over the corduroy roads, and then the battle of Grand Gulf, the assembling of the troops upon the transports waiting for an opportunity to land, the battle going on with the gunboats in front of Grand Gulf; and, finding that the gunboats were not able to silence the batteries, the troops landed and marched past the batteries on the Louisiana side, and the next morning the transports had run the batteries and we crossed at Bruinsburg, and the troops pushed out over the hills, and I remember the following day waking up in the morning and hearing the guns at Port Gibson, and following the troops out through Port Gibson and pushing on through to the rear of Grand Gulf, which fell, and there were quite a number of prisoners taken; and I remember a little escort that I was with taking in something like 75 or 80 men, and each of them carrying two guns, but no ammunition, because the escorts took the ammunition and made the Johnnies carry the loose guns that were picked up on the road. And from there going up to a little town called Willow

Springs. I was sitting on the porch there and the head of General Sherman's column passed. I remember General Sherman coming onto the porch and talking to my father, his advance just coming up, McPherson ahead, McClernand following, and Sherman coming onto the porch and my father giving directions as to what part he was to take. I remember an incident that may amuse you who belonged to A. J. Smith's division. As the head of the column was passing an old farmer came up riding a mule. He tied the animal to a post in front of the house, walked up on the porch and said he wanted to see General Grant. Father asked him what he wanted. He said, "Some of your troops have been to my house and robbed me of everything; they have stolen my horses and chickens and taken everything I had there." Father said, "What troops were they?" He said, "Well, they belonged to these fellows that are passing now." Father said, "That is Sherman's; Sherman, you talk to him." Sherman asked him what he wanted or what it was that was the trouble and he repeated the story. Sherman said, "You are sure they were my troops?" "Yes, they said, they belonged to A. J. Smith's division." General Sherman said, "There is A. J. Smith coming up the steps now. Talk to him." The man repeated this to A. J. Smith, who listened to him, and then turned around and said, "Whose mule is that you rode up on?" "That is mine," he said. "Well," said General Smith, "those men didn't belong to my division at all, because if they were my men they wouldn't have left you that mule." That was all the satisfaction that man got.

Going on farther, the next time I saw the Army of the Tennessee in large bodies was at the battle of Raymond and at the skirmish at Fourteen Mile Creek. I was on the line and saw a great deal of it and thought I had a good time. I undertook to capture some people that I found out to be our own men belonging to the Signal Corps. And farther on towards Jackson I remember McPherson's corps in its attack on the left, and Sherman's corps I came up with on the right, lines formed, skirmishers out, batteries opened, especially on McPherson's front, and one division, Thayer's division, being sent to the right and forming in line and attacking the defenses toward Pearl River and entering the works. I was with my father. Father, seeing that he was in the works with part of his line, swung it to the left. I,

thinking that the battle was over or the city captured, went in and took possession. I went straight to the Court House. The people were out and there was a great deal of excitement, and there was still firing on the front. After staying around there and seeing the condition of affairs awhile, as I looked up the street I saw a column of troops coming in my direction, going towards the bridge across the Pearl River. I saw that they were dressed in butternut, although it had been raining and the mud had been spattered over everybody so that all looked pretty nearly alike. Those troops came down rather fast and I moved out of the way and stood on the corner and saw Johnston's troops returning from the intrenchments, and they passed within twenty-five feet of me and crossed the river. This frightened me to some extent and I kept rather quiet, and while looking up the street I saw a solitary horseman coming at a gallop and I went out to join him. It was a young officer from one of the divisions of McPherson's corps carrying a flag. I tried to join him, but he wouldn't have much to do with me. I kept up close to him and he entered the capital of the State of Mississippi, went to the top and put the flag over the Capitol. That young officer is on the stage tonight, Colonel Cadle. He has always been much more cordial since than he was then. Soon after this, looking up the street again, I saw a cavalcade of horsemen coming in, and that turned out to be my father with his staff and escort, coming in at the head of the army.

The next picture that passes through my mind of the Army of the Tennessee is of Champion Hills. In front was Hovey's division, and the battle that they put up there lasted for an hour, and I remember other troops coming in and I remember the enemy with thirty guns getting away with one, the others falling into our hands, and I remember their leaving four thousand dead and wounded on the field and three thousand prisoners in our hands; the following day the assault at Black River, and then afterwards the siege of Vicksburg. These pictures passed through my mind tonight as Captain Marshall read his eloquent address, but I did not expect to talk so much and hope I have not tired you.

The President:—We have a comrade here who has always attended our meetings, and nearly all of us have become indebted

to him, our Commissioner of Pensions, Major Warner. I notice that when the Government has a hard problem to solve it generally comes to the Army of the Tennessee, and when it does it always gets somebody that solves it.

Major Warner:—Mr. President, I do not think you have toted entirely square with me tonight.

The President:—No, I agree to that.

Major Warner:—You should have given me some notice.

COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am afraid somebody will be sorry that I was called up here. I was enjoying being in the audience. I was delighted to see and hear the younger Grant. The Grant family belongs to us, and I am forced to the opinion that it is growing better. This is an executive session and, of course, nothing we say is to be repeated outside, and I want to say that I heard several years ago from some one that when the younger man was at West Point pursuing his studies our good friend, his father, General Fred Grant, was very anxious about his standing, and being well acquainted with the superintendent of the academy, he wrote him and asked how his son stood in his classes. The superintendent wrote back that the young man stood better in all of his classes than either his father or his grandfather had stood in theirs. So I am satisfied that the young man is a credit to his ancestors. And he is a credit to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and will be a credit to the United States of America if he ever has a chance to show himself. I came to this meeting with some hesitancy. As General Dodge has said, the ranks of the volunteers of the Civil War are being thinned with wonderful rapidity. Over three thousand one hundred per month have been going during the last year, and they will go faster and faster, almost in geometrical progression in the coming years; and I felt that in coming here I would miss so many of the old fellows that it would be more like a funeral than a frolic. We do miss them; General Grant, General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Leggett, General Logan, General Force, General Hickenlooper, Colonel Dayton, and those who belonged to our own regiments. There are many of us still living and I believe in holding out just as long as I

possibly can, but I want a few of you to remain with me, so that we will have a final settlement and divide the surplus that remains in the treasury of the Society among a few of us.

I know why General Dodge called me up here. Under Order 78 a veteran 62 years of age is entitled to a pension of six dollars a month, and General Dodge is getting almost to that age, he is poor and dependent, nothing to live on except his daily labor, and he wants me to stretch the law a little and grant him a pension of six dollars a month. Whether I can be induced to do that is to be determined hereafter. I might make a promise, like a politician's promise, not good after election.

Now, let me return to the Grant family a moment. I think the life of General U. S. Grant is a promise, an encouragement to every young man in America that he may, through proper effort, rise to be one of the greatest in all the world. General Grant was one of the kindest and most lovable of men. It was my good fortune to be under him, as a boy, and he did me one or two kindnesses which could not come from any other than a warm and generous heart. In battle he was inexorable, in peace he was as gentle as a woman. We all loved him when living and we revere his memory now, and we will keep the Grant family in our hearts as long as we live and teach our descendants to revere them after we are gone.

The President:—Before we close I wish to thank the audience and the speakers, and we will close by singing "America," and after that, taps.

Song, "America."

Bugle call, taps.

SECOND DAY.

The Society met at 10:30 A. M. on Friday, October 6.

The President:—I will read the notices if you will give attention. First is the reception this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Withrow, the daughter of General Hickenlooper. I trust every one of the Society will go there.

The banquet is this evening at this house. The assembly will sound at 7 o'clock. All those who have not obtained their banquet tickets will please do so, so that we may know exactly how many we have got to take care of. All those here who have not registered will please register, because we want your names to put in the next book.

I will state to the Society that I sent the three dispatches, to General Henderson, General McArthur and Captain Matteson.

The dispatches were as follows:

CINCINNATI, O., October 5, 1905.

COLONEL D. B. HENDERSON,
Dubuque, Ia.:

The Army of the Tennessee extends its greetings and heartfelt sympathy to you in your sickness. One and all miss your whole-souled, cheery greeting.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

CINCINNATI, O., October 5, 1905.

GENERAL JOHN McARTHUR,
504 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.:

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee sends its cordial greetings, and they heartily sympathize with you that your illness prevents your enjoying our thirty-fifth reunion with us.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

CINCINNATI, O., October 5, 1905.

CAPTAIN C. F. MATTESON,
3822 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee hears of your sickness, and extends its heartfelt sympathy to you. One and all miss the voice that has so often given us joy.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

The Committee on Officers presented the following report:

Your committee would respectfully report the following names for your officers for the ensuing year:

President, General Grenville M. Dodge.

Vice Presidents—

General Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A.

Colonel W. L. Barnum.

Captain George H. Richmond.

Major A. Sabine.

Captain J. C. Banks.

Mrs. James A. Sexton.

Major Leo Rassieur.

Captain W. L. Cadle.

Captain R. M. Campbell.

General James G. Wilson.

Captain T. N. Stevens.

Captain E. B. Soper.

Corresponding Secretary, Major W. H. Chamberlin.

Treasurer, Major Augustus M. Van Dyke.

Recording Secretary, Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

A motion was made that the report be adopted, and the question being put by Captain Putnam, the motion was unanimously carried.

The Committee on Place of Meeting presented the following report:

To the President and Members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee: Comrades, your Committee on Place of Next Meeting of the Society beg to report that we carefully considered the several invitations extended the Society for place of its next meeting and voted to recommend to the Society that the invitation extended by Council Bluffs, Iowa, be accepted and that the next meeting be held at that city.

On motion the report was adopted.

The President:—Whilst I have had nothing to do myself with the selection, still, it is my own home and I will take it as a personal favor if every one of you will be present there and bring as many with you as you possibly can. I assure you that they will take good care of you. As to the orator and time of meeting, it is usual to leave that to the executive officers, and if there is no

objection we will take that action this year. We are not prepared to act on time or orator.

Major Rassieur:—I move that that be the action of the Society. The motion was carried.

The President:—That is all the business we have before us this morning unless some comrade has something to offer.

A motion to adjourn was made.

The President:—Before putting the question I wish to thank the Society. It is very evident to us that we are more dependent upon ourselves than we ever have been before. Outsiders do not come to our meetings very much. Of course, there could not be a more interesting oration than that which we listened to last night, and a great many people would have been glad to listen to it if they had known what was coming. We must be prepared hereafter, as we used to be in the army, to take care of ourselves, and I want to say that we are perfectly competent and will do that.

General Howard:—Before you put the motion to adjourn, ladies and gentlemen, companions, a great many companions said to me this morning, "Why didn't you come before?" I have always come to the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee when it was possible to come. This time I had accepted an invitation to be present with the Loyal Legion in New York City, and I saw General Dodge and said I would come just as soon as I could after that. I thought I could get off in the night and get here a little earlier, but it was impossible. I arrived this morning quite early.

Adjourned.

RECEPTION BY DR. AND MRS. JOHN M. WITHROW.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee
and their guests
are invited to an informal reception,
at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Withrow,
daughter of the late General Andrew Hickenlooper,
on Friday afternoon,
at three o'clock.

2923 Reading Road.

In response to the above invitation the members of the Society and their guests went to the home of Mrs. Sarah Hickenlooper Withrow.

The rooms of the house were handsomely decorated with the Stars and Stripes and fragrant flowers, and a large flag floated over the gate post.

Mrs. Withrow was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Andrew Hickenlooper; her sisters, Mrs. Kennon Dunham and Mrs. Dawson Blackmore, and Mrs. Cornelius Cadle, and Mrs. Andrew C. Kemper.

It was an enjoyable occasion and a very pleasant afternoon was spent by all.

Banquet



Society of the Army of the Tennessee

Friday Evening, October 6th, 1905

Burnet House, Cincinnati.

Musical Program.



1. National Air—"Star Spangled Banner."
2. March—"Union Forever," *Scouton*
3. Waltz—"Wild Roses," *Hall*
4. Medley—"Remick's Hits," *Lampe*
5. Serenade—"Moonlight," *Moret*
6. Overture—"Our Country," *Catlin*
7. March—"Grand Reunion," *Zimmerman*
8. Intermezzo—"The Troubadour," *Powell*
9. Medley—"Popular Song," *O'Hare*
10. Selection—"Laces and Graces," *Edwards*
11. March—"Stars and Stripes," *Sousa*
12. Patriotic Sentiments—"America."

Burnet House Orchestra.

Menu.



BLUE POINTS

CELERY

AMONTILLADO



GREEN TURTLE, AUX QUENELLES

WAFERS



ALMONDS

OLIVES

RADISHES

ST. JULIEN



KENNEBEC SALMON, A LA AURORA

POTATOES, SOUFFLEE



LARDED FILET OF BEEF, A LA FINANCIERE

GREEN PEAS

WINDSOR POTATOES



PUNCH, A LA NATIONAL

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY



BLUE WING TEAL, LARDED AUX CRESSONS

FRIED HOMINY



SALAD A LA VENNOISE



ICE CREAM IN FORMS

WHITE ROCK

MACAROONS

ANGEL CAKE

FANCY ASSORTED CAKE



ROQUEFORT



CAFE NOIR

CIGARS

TOASTS.



MILITARY PRECEPTS

Response by General FRED. D. GRANT, U. S. A.

SONG

Response by Mrs. MARY SPOOR LATEY.

SOME WORDS CONCERNING GRANT, SHERMAN AND MCPHERSON

Response by General OLIVER O. HOWARD, U. S. A.

COMRADES OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

Response by General BASIL W. DUKE.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE

Response by Major A. M. VAN DYKE.

THE BANQUET.

The assembly sounded at 8 P. M. and the members of the Society with their ladies and invited guests marched to the banquet room. The President of the Society acted as toastmaster, and there were seated at the main table with him General Howard, General Grant, Mrs. Grant, General Basil Duke, General Atkins, Colonel P. H. Ray, Major Van Dyke, Mrs. Van Dyke, Captain Spoor, Mrs. Mary Spoor Latey, Captain Marshall and Mrs. Marshall.

General Howard asked grace in these terms:

Our Heavenly Father, we lift our hearts to Thee in thanksgiving for all Thy goodness and loving kindness. We thank Thee for a united country; we thank Thee that a few of us may come here and celebrate and show forth to one another our fellowship, and we thank Thee, Heavenly Father, for all we have and have had from Thee; we pray that Thou wilt guide us step by step in the way of duty and truth and lead us to do Thy will for Christ's sake. Amen.

The President:—Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish to state before we commence the toasts that all the arrangements for this thirty-fifth reunion have been made by our Recording Secretary. He took all the responsibility upon himself and says if there is any fault to be found it is with him. We all know what a happy and pleasant time we have had, and I propose that we pass a vote of thanks to Colonel Cadle for the manner in which he has handled this matter.

General Howard:—I second it and ask for a rising vote.

The vote was taken and was unanimous. Colonel Cadle was called upon and said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY COMRADES:

I have worked, but it was a labor of love. General Dodge asked me to appoint no committees, to do it myself, and I have done it and done it gladly. I did it as I performed my service in the war,

as a matter of duty. I thank you very much for your appreciation of it.

FIRST TOAST.—*"Military Precepts."*

Response by GENERAL FRED. D. GRANT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

It affords me unbounded happiness to be here tonight with you all, the old friends and comrades of my father; indeed, I claim you as my own comrades and friends since you are good enough not to have forgotten entirely the youth who followed you enthusiastically through the great campaign at Vicksburg, when you won imperishable fame and captured more men and arms than history records as ever having been done before, and where, by your successes, you removed all obstacles, clearing the way for the Mississippi, the Father of Waters, to flow unvexed to the sea.

Your committee has honored me in asking me to speak tonight upon the subject of "Military Precepts," and, as usual with the comrades of the Army of the Tennessee, they are courageous, for they know well that I do not inherit the gift of oratory. But I shall say a few words only, relying upon your friendly indulgence.

The word "precept," as defined by Webster, is "any commandment, instruction or order intended as an authoritative rule of action, especially a command respecting moral conduct."

Under Webster's definition fall, quite fittingly, the "Military Precepts" which are inculcated and taught to the troops of the United States Army. The instruction of our military men is always in the direction of a higher life, and inspires in the men a spirit of honor, rectitude and loyalty. The sons and daughters of the splendid Army of the Tennessee may well be proud of the noble precepts of honor, loyalty and courage which inspired their fathers to breast the storm of battles and thereby save their nation, making our government in reality what the principles of the constitution has declared it to be, a people without a master and without a slave.

Armies in which "Military Precepts" are inculcated and observed are a protection to the people, for such armies maintain good order in a country and are a guard against invasion from

foreign enemies. An army without these precepts lacks moral tone and self-control and, quickly becoming undisciplined, is a menace to its own country and is ineffective against a foe. The nobility and discipline of officers and soldiers are the index of the character of the people they serve. Too much importance, therefore, can not be attached to the moral instruction and example of officers to their men. For this reason the young cadet at our own military academy at West Point is instructed and trained from the moment he enters there, in our "Military Precepts," which are: to be honorable, truthful, loyal and self-controlled and properly considerate of the rights of others, as well as courageous. A cadet failing in any one of these precepts, as well as in any course of study, soon finds it necessary for him to leave the academy.

The world recognizes the fact that at no civil institution is the moral tone and sense of honor held higher than at our military academy, where young officers are graduated to instruct soldiers of the United States Army and to defend our country. An officer not attaining a proper standard of character, through neglect of these "Military Precepts" taught, soon becomes inefficient; lacking honor, he loses the respect and confidence of those above and below him; lacking truthfulness, he arouses distrust, and lacking loyalty and bravery, he is held in disgust and contempt by all and is unfit for any command. A soldier who is dishonest or untruthful is quickly driven from the ranks by his comrades; if he is disobedient or lacks courage he can be of no service to his country.

All western nations have practically the same military precepts or moral laws for their troops that are taught to the United States Army, and their armies lack efficiency, as does our own, proportionately as the observance of these precepts is neglected. Some eastern nations also observe "Military Precepts" in the training of their troops, though this is not generally true.

During the recent war in the Far East, which we are grateful to know is now ended through the persistent and triumphant work of the President of the United States, many have wondered at the wording of the reports made to the Japanese Government of victories won, in which the victories were attributed to the Emperor's virtues. Reading these expressions in the reports,

American people naturally thought that the Japanese soldiers regarded their Emperor as a god, who, in his sublimity, overpowered their enemies. I have investigated the exact meaning of these phrases in the Japanese reports and learned from a Japanese statesman, who is an authority, that the phrase "the Emperor's virtues," refers to the moral precepts promulgated by the Japanese Emperor to his army, and that the Japanese soldiers are compelled to memorize these precepts and to recite them daily.

The seven precepts given to the Japanese army are as follows:

First. Be sincere and loyal and guard against untruthfulness.

Second. Respect superiors and keep true to comrades, and guard against lawlessness and insolence.

Third. Obey the command of superiors, irrespective of its purport, never resisting or disregarding it.

Fourth. Value courage and be diligent in the performance of duties, and guard against cowardice.

Fifth. Boast not of brutal force and neither quarrel with nor insult others, thereby arousing hatred.

Sixth. Cultivate virtue and practice frugality, guarding against extravagance and effeminacy.

Seventh. Prize honor and good reputation, and guard against greed and vulgarity.

These seven "Military Precepts" are "His Majesty's Virtues" referred to in the Japanese reports of victories to their government, and illustrates the fact that in the Orient, as in the Occident, "Military Precepts" are esteemed as necessary to the effectiveness of armies.

In conclusion I believe that we will all admit that the "Military Precepts" used in the training of armies are as elevating and ennobling as are the "Moral Laws" taught in social institutions and civic governments.

I might say that this is somewhat cut down. I was contemplating something of a sermon on "Military Precepts," and was telling General Howard about it this morning. He proposed that I use the text "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." General Dodge spoke up and said that would not do to read to the Army of the Tennessee after it passed through Georgia with General Howard and stole all those sweet potatoes and turkeys, so I had to recast it.

I thank you greatly for your kind reception this evening, and I assure you that I appreciate the honor and happiness of being with you all again at this happy reunion of the Army of the Tennessee.

The President:—The next is a song by Mrs. Mary Spoor Latey, of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

SECOND TOAST.—*Song.*

Response by MRS. MARY SPOOR LATEY.

Mrs. Latey sang "Tosca's Farewell," and two encores, concluding with "Coming Through the Rye."

The President:—The next toast, "Some Words Concerning Grant, Sherman and McPherson," will be responded to by our old comrade of the Army of the Tennessee, General O. O. Howard.

THIRD TOAST.—"*Some Words Concerning Grant, Sherman and McPherson.*"

Response by General O. O. HOWARD.

GENERAL DODGE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, COMPANIONS:

I want to revert just one moment to that precept that General Grant just gave us, which he put in with a little abatement. At the military academy, right over the Chaplain's desk were the words that he quoted, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," and we all looked at it, General Lee and General Grant when they were cadets; General Sherman and General Joe Johnston when they were cadets; General McPherson and General Hood when they were cadets, and they went out, you know, to the war, some on one side and some on the other. I was sent down by General McClellan into Lower Maryland on a singular expedition, really to control the politics of that portion of Maryland, although they didn't say that. When I got down there I had the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment, a very large regiment, about a thousand men, under Colonel Cross, who had done duty in Mexico. Right near our encampment was a widow's house, and it was surrounded by a fence unusually high, a Virginia fence, and Colonel Cross gave permission to his men to

take the top rails. They kept taking the top rails, and in the morning there weren't any rails there. I called the officers together. I hadn't gotten over seeing this precept. I said: "Now, this is a poor widow, and I shall give ten dollars," I think it was, "towards the replacing of that fence, and we must raise a hundred dollars." Without any objection the officers contributed, and we gave the widow a hundred dollars. The news of that came to my wife after we had gotten over into Virginia, and she was one of the real church members, you know, and she believed in the precept very fully, but she wrote me this in her letter: "A man's life is of more value than a rail fence." And believing that, I was brought to believe that a sweet potato was not of so much value as a man's life, and not even a chicken. I stopped there, because I always stopped fellows I saw carrying off pigs and hogs. I got the credit of doing that. I thought we must stop somewhere or we would have an immortal set of fellows when we went back home. But the good conduct of the Army of the Tennessee ever since shows that they confined themselves simply to the necessities of the occasion.

I want to reverse my subject by taking McPherson first. I think of McPherson when I first knew him as a cadet at West Point. I was thinking whether there was anybody on the other side fighting against us who was from the same class, and I thought of John B. Hood. They were not alike at all. They were about the same size, they had about equal courage, but Hood was a little more inclined to fight his way; wouldn't allow anybody to say anything against his State, while McPherson didn't care whether they said anything against Ohio or not. McPherson was a very fine-looking young man. When I first began to observe the class he was at the head of it. I came there as a September cadet, and every day I saw him on duty. I followed him right along and watched him. He was very modest, very retiring, upright, straightforward, never got any demerit, standing easily at the head of his class. When it came to the next year they put him in as Quartermaster. You know at West Point we had quite an idea in the old times that military conduct, military looks and all those things were entirely apart from the studies. A young man might stand very high and yet not have the military figure, and if he didn't have it the authorities were not inclined to give

him any rank, either a Corporal or Sergeant or as Lieutenant. But McPherson was made Quartermaster Sergeant that year. That was the second class year. He did his duties as Quartermaster Sergeant, and that excused him from drill and parade and gave him a little more time to study. The next year I was made Quartermaster Sergeant, and followed him in that. The next year he became Quartermaster, and he had still more time to devote to studies, and did not devote himself so much to military conduct. When I came to that same year I crept up to what they called a commission, a kind of a warrant that they called a commission. Pegram, whom we captured, I think, at Fair Oaks the last day of May, 1862, was made Quartermaster, but he went out to see the ladies and one of them caused him to stay a little over time one night and he got back late and they took his chevrons off immediately. I was given the Quartermaster's position that he had occupied; I was made Quartermaster of cadets. So I followed McPherson in that. He was very fond of discussion, very fond of reading and enjoyed the society and the exercises of the society very much. We didn't have so many in those days as we do now, but McPherson was peculiarly distinguished for that, and so he was made President of the Dialectic Society. I came along afterwards and became President of the Dialectic Society. So you see I was following McPherson. I saw him frequently after our intercourse at West Point. I met him here and there. At one time he came up to see us at Watervliet Arsenal. There we had several Lieutenants. One became quite prominent in the Southern service as an officer of ordnance. Another was Lieutenant Shunk. He was a humorous young man and very much beloved by all his companions. McPherson was very fond of him and he liked me, I think, very well. We three entertained him and we had a sort of renewal of old times. I didn't see very much of him afterwards, but I heard of him and of the manner in which he performed his duties, always doing them well. I heard of him in the West, where he commanded a corps, and then when General Sherman was promoted to General Grant's place as Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi McPherson came to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. I did not dwell upon that, because you know of it better than I do. He was an engineer. Our

engineers on both sides could see more difficulties and dangers than anybody else, and they ought to. They used to say McClellan could see so many difficulties that he wasn't willing to ride over a bridge that he had constructed himself until somebody else had been over it several times. It was so with all the engineers of the army and I was glad of it. I used to have a good one right close by me all the time to test bridges. I wanted to know something about them before I went onto them. General Sherman said he thought the time would come when McPherson would be at the head of everything, but in that terrible battle in which General Dodge participated, now called the battle of Atlanta, his brilliant career was brought to a close. The name of McPherson will always be uttered as that of one without fear and without reproach.

Next, General Sherman. My first meeting with General Sherman was in the Army of the Potomac. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run. I am not sure whether he had been promoted to a Brigadier General or not. The first time my attention was called to his characteristics was a little incident that you have all heard about when President Lincoln was riding back from his first review of McClellan's army. He was in a carriage with three or four others, and an officer came running out, a young man from Ohio, I think (most everything good comes from Ohio), and he called "Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lincoln." The carriage stopped. "What is it, my son?" he said, leaning over the side of the carriage. The young man said, "Colonel Sherman says if I don't do so and so he will have me shot." Mr. Lincoln seemed to be a little startled, but he put his head over a little farther and said, "Young man, I know Colonel Sherman very well and I think he would do it."

Lincoln had been riding a horse that day, his feet almost touching the ground, his trousers pulled up, his hat on the back of his head. Everybody called him "Old Abe." I had fallen in love with him. My love never has ceased and never will. I came in one time while there were many officers around the White House. The first time I was there Secretary Seward was there and some members of the Senate and House, and they were discussing some military problem. I was only a Colonel then and I was very young. I ventured some remark and Secretary Seward snapped

me up on it, and I felt that I wished I could sink through the floor, but Mr. Lincoln stretched out his hand to me and said something. I don't know what it was, but it changed the whole face of things, and my heart went out towards him. Now everybody praises him, even the Confederates and the Copperheads. We expected it of the Confederates, but we didn't expect anything of the Copperheads.

Well, General Sherman, you know, came West, and he was doing very well in the Army of the Cumberland. The Secretary of War, Cameron, came out, and he had with him a great newspaper correspondent. General Sherman behaved very strangely. He walked around with his head down and said, "Now, what is the use; you can't put down this rebellion unless you have more men; you can't carry on a campaign down to Atlanta unless you have at least four hundred thousand men." It was immediately stated in the Cincinnati papers that his brain was a little turned. He was sent off on inspection duty and for awhile there was a question whether he was really sane. Before they got through they had at least two hundred and fifty thousand, and I don't know but three hundred thousand. In the Army of the Tennessee alone we had a hundred and forty-six thousand men.

I was in the Army of the Potomac until after Gettysburg. Some people really wanted to know if I was there, but I had the thanks of Congress, you know, for taking and holding Cemetery Ridge, and that gave the army a good defense. So I got a good deal of credit and I had a beautiful letter from the President himself, which I cherish very highly. After that Rosecranz had a little defeat out in the West. I have always thought General Bragg was more to blame really than Rosecranz for that defeat. Re-enforcements were sent out there, General Slocum with two divisions, General Howard with two divisions, and General Hooker in charge of the whole. I went from Bridgeport, where my Eleventh Corps was in camp, back to Stephenson to see General Hooker. While I was there General Grant came down and he was very lame; had just had that fall of his horse in New Orleans and could hardly walk. An officer came from General Hooker to invite him up to headquarters; brought his spring wagon and every convenience. I never will forget what General Grant said and how he looked when he said it. He said, "If General

Hooker wants to see me he will find me on this train." I was astonished at that, but I found afterwards that General Grant never left to a second occasion the saying of just the thing that would show an officer that it was no use to try to ride over him. No officer in any part of the army ever attempted to override him that did not get into trouble. One or two did get into trouble but they very soon learned what sort of a man they were dealing with. That night instead of staying there he went on and stayed with me at Bridgeport. I had a large square tent and he and I occupied the same tent. One thing gratified me very much, indeed. There was a whisky flask up against the side of my tent, but it was empty. I said to the General, "That isn't mine; that was brought by an officer who came down from the Army of the Cumberland. I never drink." The General said, "Neither do I." We didn't either of us drink and there was nothing to drink and that was the end of it. That night we talked about a good many things. Speaking of General Hooker I said I thought it was a very hard thing for an officer to come down from a higher command to a lower. General Grant said, "I don't think so; if I should seek a command higher than that entrusted to me by my Government I would be flying in the face of Providence." I think there was a conviction in the mind of General Grant that he was selected to do a great duty to his country, and he did it. His faith was simple. I have heard his son say since we have been here that he was like his mother. I said that years and years ago. She had a simple child-like faith, and she taught it to her son. He was not profane enough to fly in the face of Providence, but was obedient to God, as he was to the men that were properly put over him. I remember a little later being in Chattanooga. We had a meeting of the officers. There were present General Gordon Granger, General Stanley, General Palmer, General Thomas and some of his staff and myself. While we were talking together about the situation in came Sherman. General Sherman stopped his headquarters twenty-eight miles back and had come up there and broke right in upon us. Everybody rose up at once to see Sherman. His reputation was already National. General Grant extended his hand to him, glad to see him. Then he gave him a cigar and Sherman took it and lighted it and began to smoke. Went on talking quite rapidly, as he always did, and

he always talked well. I can hear his magnificent voice today. It was a good plan for people to listen when Sherman was talking. General Grant said to him, "Take the chair of honor, Sherman," pointing to a rocker close by. "No," he said, "General, that belongs to you." Grant said, "I don't forget to give proper place to age." "Well," Sherman says, "if you put it on that ground I must submit." And he sat down. I noticed that there was a singular affection and confidence one in the other between Grant and Sherman.

When we first began operations under General Grant there about Chattanooga it was thought best for me to march my corps over Brown's Ferry into Chattanooga. The object of that was to attract the attention of Bragg and his officers and soldiers to re-enforcements coming in, and cover General Sherman's march up the valley to opposite Missionary Ridge. I don't want to give you the history of that, but I marched up with the brigade, and when I got to the point where the bridge was being laid I went out on my side of the bridge, which was being laid from both banks at the same time, and Sherman came out on the other side and when the last boat was put in he sprang over to me, took my hand and said, "Howard, I am glad to see you again," and gave me a hearty welcome. From that time until the close of the war we never separated. We followed General Bragg way down to Galesville and General Sherman went with us. General Grant was exceedingly anxious about Knoxville. Longstreet was up there hemming Burnside in, and General Grant was much afraid that Longstreet would finally succeed in capturing Burnside. He appointed the Fourth Corps and Sherman's Fifteenth Corps and Sherman began the march right away. But Granger said, "I can't go; haven't any wagons and the men haven't any shoes and we are not in condition to go." That troubled General Grant very much, and Sherman wrote him a note from near Taylor's Ridge and said, "Why not send Howard?" and General Grant immediately ordered Howard to go. My men didn't have proper transportation and some of them didn't have any shoes, but I wouldn't let the opportunity slip, so I went along. Sherman and I were about five miles apart. I came to the Hiawasse River and called my engineer, Colonel Hoffman, and said, "How long will it take to build a bridge across the Hiawasse?" He scratched his

head and looked and said, "I can build a bridge passable for artillery and wagons in ten days." Said I, "We will march over tomorrow morning at sunrise," and there was a foot bridge on that stream next morning and we marched over at sunrise. We got within thirteen miles of Knoxville, General Longstreet heard of our coming and he let go and went up to pay his respects to General Lee in Virginia. They said Burnside was starving, but Burnside's troops were kept supplied, nobody knew how. When we got there we had a royal feast like this tonight—turkeys, chickens and such things.

We went on and marched to the sea, and after we got down to Savannah we branched off. My command went to Beaufort, South Carolina. Nobody knows what a nice time we had wading through the swamp going up to Columbia. Did you burn Columbia? No, the fire did it. Nobody knows who started the first fire. They insist on it that the first fires came from the cotton that had been set on fire by the Confederates as they left. There was some Divine Providence that changed the wind or Columbia would have been swept clean. We felt very badly about that fire. We did not mean to burn Columbia. The Mayor came to General Sherman and said, "General, what shall we do; how shall we get provisions?" He says, Go and ask Howard; he runs the religion of this army." So the Mayor came to me. I had a herd of cattle, I think about five hundred head, and I said, "I will give you half of them and I will put so many rations in your State House." He said, "I don't think that will be enough." I said, "I will advise you to do as we do; go somewhere where the Confederates have not been and where the Yankees have not been and get the provisions that you need and give receipts to be paid for after the war." I didn't suppose he would do that, but I met him years afterwards and he said, "General Howard, I did just what you told me to do and we never wanted for provisions a day in Columbia."

These three magnificent commanders, McPherson, Sherman and Grant, dwell in my memory and will always be magnificent examples of patriotism, hard work and self-denial.

The President:—The next toast, "Comrades of the Blue and the Gray." I wish to assure our comrade who is to respond to

this toast that the Society of the Army of the Tennessee bids him a hearty welcome. The Blue and the Gray since the celebrated peace of Appomattox have been woven so together that they have but one thought, and that is the maintenance of the prosperity of this country. I take great satisfaction and pleasure in presenting to you to respond to this toast, General Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky.

FOURTH TOAST.—*"Comrades of the Blue and the Gray."*

Response by General BASIL W. DUKE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE:

I thank you most sincerely, sir, for the words with which you introduce me. When a man who has served under the Confederate banner can say that he has met the Army of the Tennessee anywhere or under any circumstances, he has, I think, something to tell which is worth relating; but when such a man meets the Army of the Tennessee on such an occasion as this, which contrasts so forcibly with some others upon which he has encountered it, he has, I know, good cause to congratulate himself. I like this sort of association with you very much better than the terms of our former acquaintance. I will venture to recall the Ciceronian reflection of how times induce a change of manners, and while entertaining the hope that you are more favorably impressed with my own demeanor now than you were perhaps some forty years ago, I frankly declare that I heartily approve of the alteration in yours. But, Mr. President, if I had known the ladies were going to be in attendance here tonight, I would have accepted your invitation in full confidence that the most perfect decorum would prevail, for in addition to the softening influence of time, to which I have just alluded, I would have known, of course, that the profound pleasure which their presence always gives to soldiers would put us all on our good behavior.

I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your invitation to be with you tonight and for a welcome so cordial. I more gratefully appreciate it because I know that it is given not so much to the individual as to the Confederate soldier; that it is an evidence of the feeling you entertain for those former soldiers of the South

who, having striven in the past to discharge what they conceived to be a duty then, are trying just as earnestly to perform what they believe to be a duty today.

And this obligation which rests upon us to remove, so far as we can, all sectional bitterness and misunderstanding and establish instead a broader and more comprehensive patriotism, is imposed also on you. To no men, perhaps, could such a duty be more congenial and by none more earnestly undertaken. He who has never witnessed civil war may deem it of slight importance to cultivate the national temper and spirit which may minimize the danger of its recurrence, but those who have seen it and been of it, and such a strife as we were forced to wage, will wish and work that it never again be possible.

Individual reconciliation between the men who opposed each other in the Civil War has always been easy. Personal respect and friendship between men who faced each other in battle and fought their quarrel out fairly comes almost as a matter of course. Resentment upon the part of disputants, each of whom was willing to risk his life for his faith and support his contention "with the body of a man" can never be ungenerous or enduring.

Moreover, I believe that I speak the almost unanimous sentiment of my Confederate brethren when I say that they appreciate the valor and achievements of those who fought against them. I revere the heroes of the Confederacy. I guard with jealous care the fame of its soldiers, but I can also acknowledge and, I hope, do justice to the valor, energy and magnificent manhood of the soldiers who marched under the stars and stripes. Therefore I can unite with the Army of the Tennessee in commemorating its exploits, even on fields where that army was successful over the ranks in which I served myself. One reason for this may perhaps be esteemed a selfish one, because no praise can be bestowed on you for resolute and soldierly conduct that must not likewise be given to the men who strove against you, for the laurels of the Civil War were not won on fields where feeble resistance was encountered.

But I can do so for another and a better and a nobler reason. The time is fast coming, if it is not here already, when all the instances of courage and devotion which either North or South

may mention in tribute to the heroism of either side shall be cited as illustrative of American valor and prowess.

Although not so familiar, of course, with the splendid record of the Army of the Tennessee as are those who assisted to make that history and with whom its preservation has been a matter of just pride and duty, I yet know enough, and something of it, too, was acquired by personal experience, to feel for the soldiers of that army a genuine and hearty admiration. I know the arduous work which was assigned you in so many memorable campaigns and which was so gallantly and efficiently performed. I know how justly you earned the right to recapitulate the great exploits with which your service was crowded, by inscribing on your banners the name of every or nearly every battle fought along the lines from Donelson to Corinth, from Nashville to Atlanta, in the long ordeal of Vicksburg, upon the fields about Lookout Mountain and along the railroads that radiate from Atlanta. I can heartily join with you in rendering appreciation and honor to the memory of your great Captain who was your first commander and whose name more than any other, perhaps, is identified with your glory.

You who saw his sword flash in your front as you pressed on in battle remember him as the dauntless and sagacious leader. But the ranks upon whom that mighty band descended remember him also as a magnanimous victor.

When I think of these things, gentlemen; when I indulge in these reflections, and especially when I meet men like yourselves, I am sometimes induced to wonder why we ever fought at all. I marvel why there was ever such a war. Somebody has said that all strife is simply a misunderstanding, in which the combatants mutually misconstrue the attitude and motives of their opponents and exaggerate the provocation given or received.

The definition may be too narrow to include all historic instances, but I think it has some application to our own tremendous struggle. Your people who lived in the North disagreed with the people who lived in the South on some matters. Neither, perhaps, were entirely correct. The people who lived in the South found fault with the people who lived in the North. The points of difference and debate may have been real and well taken, but I believe it will now be conceded on both sides that if

we had understood each other as well then as we do now there would have been another and a happier settlement. God grant that never again shall there be such misconception; and I repeat, my friends, that it is our special duty, because of our special experience, to teach or at least strive to teach, a national sentiment that may go far towards making it impossible.

The example of the veterans of the Civil War has already done much in this regard and can yet do more, especially in its influence on the youth of the country. I gladly testify to the generous and manly spirit which the Federal veterans have shown in their intercourse with their former opponents. It has been the attitude of gallant men who, conscious of their own absolute integrity of purpose, have instinctively recognized the same quality in an antagonist.

On the other hand, the great majority of those who followed the Southern banner in victory or defeat now entertain only good will and kindly feeling for the brave men who bore the stars and stripes to final triumph. We were honest in our conviction and our conduct. We sincerely believed that we were called imperatively to the defense of the land that had borne us, the land that we loved. We felt as you did in that crisis, that such a summons must be obeyed; that to refuse would be craven; that even hesitation was dishonor. All of us—Federal and Confederate alike—were then young men, and we decided such a question with the ardor and sincerity of youth. We left to older men, who might be supposed capable of dealing with the issues presented in argument, the task of determining the merits of the controversy, and each gave in behalf of his people his efforts and his blood. We, on both sides, who shouldered our muskets in that passionate hour, felt that it was not our part to particularly examine, to discuss or decide the ethics of the struggle, but when it was required of us, to fight, and if necessary to die. And therefore, gentlemen, believing as I do about this matter, entertaining the opinions upon this question which I have just expressed, I take very little interest in any such discussion now. I am little inclined to debate the right or wrong of the original quarrel. It is of no consequence now that it is all over; it is of no avail now that we are a united people and that the ex-Confederate and the former Federal soldiers are friends and comrades, to inquire which side was

right or which was wrong. As a matter of fact—I do not know that you will agree with me — the man who conscientiously enlisted in either army and faithfully performed his duty was right. I wish no one to tell me that the brave men by the side of whom I fought, or the brave men with whom I fought, shall be judged by any cold-blooded rule which ignores the strongest and most heroic sentiments of a manly nature.

The men who fought a country's battles are not casuists or exponents of political philosophy; they are not usually versed in the theories and logic by which popular conduct in the great epochs of history should possibly be guided. It is only after forensic discussion of every kind has been exhausted that they are summoned to that sterner debate in which the participants may be required to testify with their lives to the faith that is in them. No man should denounce him who is willing to accept death for the sake of his convictions and in behalf of his people. Our comrades on both sides who fell on so many fields where the Blue and the Gray contended with equal heroic courage, can look up to heaven from their silent graves, confident in the saving mercy of this immortal truth, and we who survive them can maintain it before any human tribunal. When in the flight of time the day has come that some historian shall write of the great struggle, not as a Federal, not as a Confederate, but as an American; some historian who perhaps shall trace descent from ancestors who confronted each other in the strife, his impartial page shall not exult in the success or lament the failure of either side, but will glow with patriotic pride as it recites how two million American youths were willing to die—some for the North, some for the South—but all for country and duty, as they had been taught the meaning of those words.

I say again that we who wore the gray believed in the justice of the cause for which we fought. If we had not, you who fought so valiantly against us would have the right to deem us both fools and criminals, but when all the issues submitted to the arbitrament of the sword had been decided against the armies of the South; when the God of battles had given the victory to you; when to continue longer a hopeless struggle would have been to descend from civilized warfare to ruffian violence and would have wronged the very people we were seeking to defend, we abandoned the con-

test, and in good faith surrendered our contention with our swords. The very fact that we fought as hard and long as we did is now the best guarantee that we never want to fight in such a quarrel again.

And now when the conflict has long been over, and all that was angry or cruel in it on either side may well be forgotten in the glory which dauntless courage and stubborn endurance brought to both; when we are no longer sectional in our allegiance and devotion, but Americans all, with a united country and a common inheritance to claim our warmest love and most earnest service, the Blue and the Gray can meet in friendship and fraternity, and when they term each other comrades feel that it is an appellation full of truth and meaning. We were impelled to meet as foes by the same instinct of which I have spoken, and which years ago found expression in Decatur's deathless utterance—"My Country, right or wrong!" and now with juster reason and benigner influence it urges us to be friends.

The veterans of the Civil War did not pass through that great struggle without learning some lessons which may be valuable in civil life and by which coming generations may profit. We learned that a man may be truer to his country if he loves his home, but that duty to his whole country is better than allegiance to a section. We learned the value of discipline, and that in a certain sense it is as becoming to the citizen as to the soldier. Although we did not always practice the virtue of forbearance, we were at least taught the evil of intolerance. We came back from the ranks with a more perfect understanding that no man owes fealty to faction and every man owes obedience to law. We learned in the dread conflict to appreciate the blessings of peace, and discovered in the shock of battle how vast might be the strength of a united nation. That mighty conflict, dire and dreadful as it was, was not without its benefits, which time may more fully disclose and our descendants more perfectly discern. We have already approached an era of almost perfect reconciliation. In another generation I believe there will remain no feeling of resentment or regret, but one of pride only, whether our children consider either what the victor won or what the vanquished lost.

Soldiers of the blue and gray!
Foemen once, but friends today;
We meet, but won't fall out again;
We're wiser, if not better men,
And pleasanter than battle line
We find the banquet and the wine.
Soldiers of the gray and blue!
Meet in union frank and true,
Forgetting of the past all story
Save its page of mutual glory,
And its lesson write in blood,
We must live in brotherhood.
Let the olden war cries cease,
The order of the day is peace;
The words that ring like trumpet call,
One flag, one country, for us all;
And 'neath that flag, in one array,
The comrades of the Blue and Gray.

FIFTH TOAST.—*"The Army of the Tennessee."*

Response by MAJOR A. M. VAN DYKE.

MR. PRESIDENT, COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE AND
LADIES:

For thirty-five years we have been assembling upon occasions of this kind, and the last thing offered us has generally been "The Army of the Tennessee." Thirty-five times this has been the final toast. I remember to have once responded to this toast. What I said then I have forgotten. What I shall say now I really don't know. I suppose the character of the Army of the Tennessee may be summed up in a few words. We never started for any place without getting there. We never attacked a position that we did not carry. We never retired temporarily through pressure that we did not by pressure recover our lost ground. There is one phase of the life, as you may call it, of the Army of the Tennessee that I want to consider briefly. There are two things that are—I wish I could think of some other word than "strenuous"—that happen in the life of a soldier. One is the battle, the other is the march. It is sometimes hard for one to determine which is the more strenuous, the battle or the march. In battle there is something that is exalting. I know of nothing, temporal at least,

that is more exalting to the soul and spirit than a battle. And speaking of marches, I would like just simply to refer to the march of the Army of the Tennessee in comparison with some other great marches of history. Alexander marched in a direct line about three thousand miles. I suppose with expeditions to the right and left that the total march of the army of Alexander was about eight thousand miles. He was eleven years doing this "stunt," as the boys say. It was more of an expedition carried on somewhat at leisure than what you would call a march. The soldiers of Zenophon made what is known as the famous "Retreat of Ten Thousand." This was a march of about a thousand miles and occupied about a year. Another that I have in mind is the march of Napoleon on the return from Moscow. The march of Alexander was possibly not benevolent in purpose, and certainly it was not beneficent in results, because if he did anything for civilization in this long march it has faded from memory and disappeared from the earth. Zenophon, of course, in his "Retreat of Ten Thousand," was anxious to get home, and when the Greek soldiers saw the sea they threw up their hats and shouted "The sea! The sea!" So at the end of about a year the Army of the Tennessee, having late in the fall started from Vicksburg, made the first part of the march to Chattanooga; the second from there to Atlanta, and then from Atlanta to the sea, and during this time fought, it is said, one hundred battles, and when from the rear of Savannah they saw the ocean, they, too, shouted "The sea! The sea!" Not because it was their home or near their home, but because they had demonstrated the inherent weakness of the Confederacy, exhausted by four long years of conflict. The last part of this march, from Savannah and Pocotaligo to Washington, has, perhaps, no parallel for privation and hardship in the annals of war. The armies of Alexander and Zenophon and Napoleon have ceased to march. The Army of the Tennessee is still marching, not, perhaps, as a body, but as individuals, and each one, wherever he goes, is exerting an influence for good which the stern discipline of the Army of the Tennessee taught him how to exert. Wherever you go you meet them. I have met men of the Army of the Tennessee in Rome; I have met them in Vienna; I have met them in Berlin, run against them in London and Edinburgh, and when I was down in Old Mexico this summer I

found them there. They are still marching on; their purpose benevolent and the results of their marching beneficent.

The President:—We have with us tonight a son of our old commander, General Sherman. I know that you would not forgive me if we said good-night before hearing a word from P. Tecumseh Sherman.

Mr. Sherman said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

An American once went into a restaurant in London and ran into a very dignified English waiter. The American looked solemn, but like a good many other Americans who look solemn, he really was not very solemn. He said to the waiter, "I want two eggs; one fried on one side and one fried on the other." The waiter went out, of course, and came back in a few minutes and said, "I beg your pardon, but will you mind repeating that order?" "Certainly; I want two fried eggs; one fried on one side and one fried on the other." The waiter went and said, "I beg your pardon, will you repeat that order; I can't get it straight?" "It is perfectly simple; I want those eggs, one fried on one side and one fried on the other." The waiter went away again and came back after a little while and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, will you mind going without those eggs? I have just had some words with the cook."

And so I ask you will you mind going without any special remarks or speech from me tonight? Since I have been in Cincinnati I have had such a cold that I find myself unable to say very much. I want, however, to say a few words. I have come to this reunion this time simply to evince to you all the very great affection, reverence, I might say, which I have for all members of the Army of the Tennessee, and at the same time I believe I am through you paying a tribute of honor and affection to my father whom you loved and who loved you all so much. It gives me great pleasure to meet you here. I never saw the Army of the Tennessee; I never saw it march or heard the boom of its guns, but I know how you feel. I know everything that you fought for; I know the motives that actuated you, and when I come from another part of the country, from people, some of whom are

strangers to you, foreign born, those who seem lukewarm to your history and to your traditions, and come back to you I feel as though I were getting home, and like the son who returns to his father's home, I am very happy to be with you.

The President:—I know the comrades would like to hear a word from General Smith D. Atkins, a loyal comrade who is always with us, a member of this Society.

General Atkins:—I hope I will always answer any detail made by General Dodge. When at home I lead a strenuous life, as all newspaper men do. Once in a while I take a day off and attend the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and I always have a good time. It has been one continuous round of pleasure since I left my home, Freeport, Illinois, last Tuesday morning. Tuesday evening I attended a meeting of the Loyal Legion at the Palmer House in Chicago, and heard a splendid address by one of the distinguished citizens of that city, Thomas B. Bryan. I was particularly impressed by that portion of his address in which he commented upon the fact that three of his personal acquaintances, Presidents of the Republic, tribunes of the people, had been assassinated in this land of liberty and law, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley. They were my personal acquaintances also. I first became acquainted with Mr. Lincoln in 1856; I became acquainted with Garfield when he was Chief of Staff in the Army of the Cumberland. I became acquainted with William McKinley several years before he was first elected a member of Congress. God reigns. He is all powerful. General O. O. Howard believes that, and so do I, and so do you. But I can not understand why the good Lord God Almighty permitted Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley to be assassinated in this land of universal freedom. No minister of the gospel, no vice regent of God on earth can explain it. It is an insolvable mystery.

On Wednesday I came to Cincinnati, and that evening, accepting the invitation of my friend, Colonel Cadle, I attended a meeting of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Ohio, and listened to an intensely interesting address relating incidents of the secret service in the Army of the Tennessee, by the President of this

Society, General Dodge, and another address by Colonel Ray, of the regular army, relating his experiences during a winter among the gold miners of far-away Alaska.

On Thursday evening I listened to the annual oration by Captain Woodson S. Marshall. For thirty-five years annual orations have been delivered before our Society by some of the most distinguished men of America, but the last was the best of all. Time adds something of glamour to our army experiences, and the swiftly passing years deepens and broadens patriotism.

I did not think forty years ago that I would be in Cincinnati this evening at a banquet where a distinguished Union General, O. O. Howard, and a distinguished Confederate General, Basil W. Duke, should engage in an oratorical bout. We fought to restore Union, and the Union is restored, not only legally, but actually, in the hearts of the people, and North and South the people are united in loyal sentiment as thoroughly as the people of Scotland and England.

Now, if you will listen to me four minutes and a half by the town clock I will mention a few things that I happen to know personally, extremely unimportant things in themselves, but in some manner illustrating the character of the greatest soldier of the last century, Ulysses the Silent. I first met him in April, 1861, in Springfield, Illinois. I was introduced to him by Mr. Washburne, our member of Congress, and he explained to me that Grant had been a Captain in the regular army. Well, you see, I was a Captain in the army myself, and I actually felt sorry for Grant, who was no longer in the army at all. I mention it now because it was so exceedingly ridiculous. The next day I saw him at a desk under the stairway in the hall in the old State House in Springfield ruling blanks that they might be sent to the printing office and printed, so the volunteer officers could make proper returns. There was no room for Grant in the Adjutant General's office, and he worked under the stairway in the hall outside, willing to do any useful work anywhere for his country.

I next met Grant when he came to Cairo as a Brigadier General and succeeded General Prentiss in command. I was at Birds Point, across the river from Cairo. There were seven or eight thousand troops encamped there. When General Prentiss was in command at Cairo he frequently visited Birds Point, and when he

did so he always made a speech to the troops. We were daily expecting General Grant to come across the river. We could easily distinguish him in the streets of Cairo, for he wore a Colonel's uniform and a battered plug hat. One morning he was seen to go upon the ferry boat, and we knew he was coming to Birds Point, and the news flew quickly through the camps that the new Brigadier General was coming, and five or six thousand people gathered upon the bank of the river and shouted a welcome to him as he came ashore. I was the Officer of the Day and I thought it my duty to say something to him as he came up the steep bank of the river, and so I said, "Good morning, General Grant. I suppose you wish to go to headquarters?" He looked at me as much as to say, "Is it any of your business where I want to go?" but he never said a word. The troops made a lane for us and we walked along, the troops cheering wildly. I tried to engage him in some kind of conversation, but he spoke no word. When we reached headquarters he went into the house and I sat down upon the porch. The crowd was hollering, "Speech! Speech! Grant! Grant!" After a long time I heard a noise in the hall, and five or six strong men, among whom was John A. Logan and John McArthur (I wish he was with us tonight) who had grabbed Grant and were literally carrying him out of the building, and they sat him down upon the porch, while the troops enjoyed the fun and cheered loudly. Grant's face was flushed, but he did not appear to be very much offended and he did not say one word. His hat had been knocked off and as it was picked up and handed back to him I saw him glance at the hallway, then he stepped to the front of the porch as if about to begin his speech, and that vast crowd was hushed in silence until you could have heard a pin drop. They thought they were going to hear a speech from Grant. But quick as a flash he dodged back into the hall without saying one word, and the officers who had brought him out upon the porch meekly followed him into the building. But the troops were still determined and kept up the cry, "Grant! Grant! Speech! Speech!" After awhile he came out of the building alone, apparently not hearing at all the yells of the soldiers, and I walked back to the ferry landing with him (although he did not ask me to do so) and amid the cheers of the soldiers

General Grant embarked on the little ferry boat and went back to Cairo.

When we went up the Tennessee River and captured Fort Henry it was my fortune to command one-half of the advance guard in the march from Pine Bluff; my company deployed as skirmishers on the right of the road and another on the left. We had just ascended a mile of dug-way road on the side of the hill when the troops were halted and climbed out of the road into the woods to make room for General Grant and his staff. When General Grant was in command in Missouri it is said that a Captain Johnson of the Eighth Missouri had gone to a house and compelled a lady to kill and cook chickens for him, and just about the time that the chickens were cooked General Grant came along and the lady complained to him and he sent Captain Johnson to his regiment under arrest. Now, as General Grant came riding along ahead of his staff up that dug-way road some soldier would yell in the loudest kind of a voice: "Who stole the chickens?" And then the answer from ten thousand soldiers, "Captain Johnson, of the Eighth Missouri." And then the inquiry, "Who eat them?" and the answer, "General Grant and his staff." I watched him intently as he came slowly up the road at the head of his staff. I tried to see if there was any expression on his face to indicate in any way that he heard the noisy demonstration of the troops. His staff appeared to be annoyed, but he did not. I was in doubt whether he had heard it at all or not. We told him we had only met a few skirmishers in our front, and he quietly said, "You had better go along," and we did.

At the battle of Shiloh I was Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by General Stephen A. Hurlbut. When the battle opened that Sunday morning General Grant's headquarters were at Savannah, twelve miles away on the other side of the Tennessee River; and during nearly all the forenoon there was no one in command on the field. It was a free-for-all fight, and all did fight with heroic courage. It appeared that everybody asked General Sherman what ought to be done, and his invariable reply was, "I am not in command. I have no right to give orders. But if I were you I would do so and so," and all did so and so, as General Sherman suggested. After General Hurlbut's division had

twice fallen back under orders, because heavy bodies of the enemy's troops had passed our left flank, there was a lull in the battle. I was with General Hurlbut in the rear of the division when he said to me, "There comes General Grant," and looking back I saw General Grant riding slowly toward us through the woods, followed by a single orderly. So far as I can now remember that was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. As General Grant slowly rode up General Hurlbut said, "Good morning, General Grant." General Grant did not say a word. He bowed his head. Then General Hurlbut told him in detail everything that his division had done since the battle opened early in the morning. General Grant listened, but he spoke no word. When General Hurlbut finished, General Grant waited, as much as to say, "Have you done?" and as General Hurlbut said no more General Grant inquired in a low tone of voice, "Where is Sherman?" General Hurlbut explained to him that General Sherman was on the right and if he wanted to go to him he had better ride a little way back toward the landing, where he would find a road leading off to the right, by following which he would come in the rear of Sherman's division. General Grant turned his horse slowly around and rode slowly away. After he had gone a little distance General Hurlbut somewhat petulantly said, "Well, General Grant, have you no orders?" General Grant stopped, sat still a little while, then slowly turned his horse around and slowly rode back, and again stopping, sat quietly on his horse and, after a while, in a low voice said, "No, except keep on fighting," and then he slowly turned his horse around and slowly rode away. I had watched him intently. I tried to see if there was any expression on his face that would indicate his thoughts. There was none. I might as well have been looking at the stone face of the Sphinx that for forty centuries has looked out upon the sands of Egypt. After General Grant was beyond hearing General Hurlbut said, "Singular, singular man," and I replied, "Yes, but he has paid you as high a compliment as it is possible for the commanding General to pay to one under him. You told him everything you had done and asked him if he had any orders, and he replied, 'No, except keep on fighting.'"

I might relate many more things regarding General Grant that are within my personal knowledge, all as unimportant as the

things I have related, all illustrating in some degree the character of that remarkable man, the greatest soldier of the century in which he lived, or any other century, but the hour is late and I forbear. Good-night.

The proceedings were concluded by the singing of "America."

MEMBERS REGISTERED AT THE MEETING.

General Smith D. Atkins.

Captain Gustav A. Busse.

Captain John N. Bell.

Major Jas. G. Butler.

Captain J. L. Bennett.

Captain Sam. T. Brush.

Captain J. C. Banks.

Colonel W. L. Barnum.

Captain James G. Baldwin.

Captain John B. Colton.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle.

Major W. H. Chamberlin.

General Grenville M. Dodge.

Lieutenant J. R. Dunlap.

Captain J. G. Everest.

Major A. H. Fabrique.

Captain Owen Francis.

Major R. H. Flemming.

Colonel C. W. Fisher.

General Fred. D. Grant, U. S. A.

Captain J. W. A. Gillespie.

Lieutenant U. S. Grant, III., U. S. A.

General R. W. Healy.

Mrs. A. Hickenlooper.

General Theo. Jones.

Colonel Oscar L. Jackson.

Colonel William B. Keeler

Captain Louis Keller.

Colonel T. J. Kinney.

Colonel O. D. Kinsman.

Mrs. A. C. Kemper.

Captain Theo. W. Letton.

Mrs. Mary Spoor Latey.

General George F. McGinnis.

Lieutenant J. F. Merry.

Proceedings of the Society

Captain Woodson S. Marshall.

Major R. W. McClaughry.

Major W. R. McComas.

Major Frank P. Muhlenberg.

Major H. B. Osborn.

Colonel Chas. E. Putnam.

Captain Harlan Page.

Captain H. S. Prophet.

Major Leo Rassieur.

Captain W. T. Rigby.

General Joseph Stockton.

Surgeon Andrew Sabine.

Surgeon Joseph Spiegelhalter.

Mrs. James A. Sexton.

Captain E. B. Soper.

Captain Thomas N. Stevens.

Captain N. T. Spoor.

Captain Syl. T. Smith.

Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman.

Miss Bessie G. Sry.

Major W. R. Thrall.

Major A. M. Van Dyke.

Colonel H. Van Sellar.

Major Wm. E. Ware.

Captain Thos. B. Wood.

Colonel Fred. Welker.

Major V. Warner.

PERSONS PRESENT (NOT MEMBERS).

Colonel Theodore F. Allen.

Mrs. J. L. Bennett.

Mrs. G. A. Busse.

Mrs. John C. Black.

Miss Elizabeth P. Brush.

Mrs. Amella H. Dunham.

Mrs. C. W. Fisher.

Miss Nannie Francis.

Captain H. Grentzenberg.

Mrs. Fred. D. Grant.

Mr. Andrew Hickenlooper.

Mr. Smith Hickenlooper.

Captain James C. Knox.

Mrs. James C. Knox.

Mrs. Woodson S. Marshall.

Mrs. R. W. McClaughry.

Mrs. Harlan Page.

Mr. John F. Stockton.

Miss Laura A. Sexton.

Miss Mabel N. Sexton.

Mrs. A. M. Van Dyke.

Dr. Dan. M. Wood.

Mrs. Thos. B. Wood.

Mrs. Fred. Welker.

IN MEMORIAM.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
 By all their country's wishes blest!
 By fairy hands their knell is rung;
 By forms unseen their dirge is sung."

Alexander, Colonel J. I., Terre Haute, Ind., May 30, 1871.
 Allen, Lieutenant F. S., Los Angeles, Cal., January 25, 1904.
 Andreas, Captain A. T., New Rochelle, N. Y., February 10, 1900.
 Andrus, Captain W. D. E., Andrus, S. D., December 30, 1901.
 Ankeny, General R. V., Des Moines, Iowa, December 23, 1901.
 Audenried, Colonel Jos. C., Washington, D. C., June 3, 1880.
 Avery, Colonel William, Woodstock, Ill., November 16, 1896.
 Bailey, Captain J. E., Athens, O., October 10, 1873.
 Bain, Lieutenant William, St. Louis, October 2, 1894.
 Baldwin, General Wm. H., Cincinnati, O., June 11, 1898.
 Baker, Captain E. L., Racine, Wis., December 23, 1891.
 Bane, General M. M., Washington, D. C., March 29, 1897.
 Barber, Captain Josiah, Cleveland, O., December 10, 1884.
 Barlow, Captain W. H., Effingham, Ill., September 1, 1883.
 Barnes, Colonel John W., Memphis, Mo., February 11, 1898.
 Bartels, Captain F. J., Everett, Wash., August 15, 1900.
 Barto, Captain A., St. Cloud, Minn., November 4, 1899.
 Beach, Surgeon Wm. Morrow, London, O., May 5, 1887.
 Beckwith, Captain Warren, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, July 17, 1905.
 Beem, Captain Martin, Stanton, Neb., May 1, 1888.
 Bell, Colonel John B., Toledo, O., January 24, 1903.
 Belknap, General W. W., Washington, D. C., October 12, 1890.
 Belknap, Hugh R., Calamba Luzon, P. I., November 12, 1901.
 Bennett, General T. W., Richmond, Ind., February 2, 1893.
 Bickerdyke, Mrs. M. A. (Mother), Bunker Hill, Kas., November 8, 1901.
 Bigelow, Captain Henry E.
 Bixby, Captain Albert S., Danville, Ill., October 9, 1897.
 Blair, General Frank P., St. Louis, July 8, 1875.
 Bonner, Surgeon S. P., Cincinnati, O., December 22, 1874.
 Borland, Lieutenant J. J., Chicago, Ill., September 23, 1888.
 Bowen, Surgeon John B., E. Bridgeton, N. J., December 11, 1888.
 Bragg, Major F. A., April 5, 1887.
 Brayman, General Mason, Kansas City, Mo., February 27, 1895.

Brown, Colonel R. H., Edgebrook, Mo., August 14, 1900.
 Brucker, Surgeon M., Tell City, Ind., October 23, 1874.
 Brush, General D. H., Carbondale, Ill., February 10, 1890.
 Buckland, General R. P., Fremont, O., May 27, 1892.
 Cady, Surgeon W. F., Lafayette, Ind., December 24, 1873.
 Calkins, Major W. H., Tacoma, Wash., January 29, 1894.
 Callender, Brigadier-General F. D., Daysville, Ill., Dec. 18, 1882.
 Callsen, Captain F. C., Gridley, Ill., December 27, 1893.
 Camburn, Major J. H., Webster Grove, Mo., August 19, 1901.
 Cantwell, Captain M. J., Madison, Wis., December 3, 1903.
 Carpenter, Colonel C. C., Ft. Dodge, Iowa, May 29, 1898.
 Cavender, General John S., St. Louis, Mo., February 23, 1886.
 Chambers, General Alex., San Antonio, Tex., January 2, 1888.
 Cherry, Captain E. V., Denver, Colo., December 17, 1899.
 Churchill, General Mendall, Coronado Beach, Cal., Oct. 21, 1902.
 Clark, Lieutenant W. C., Columbus, O., July 23, 1897.
 Clark, General W. T., New York.
 Clark, General Geo. W., Washington, D. C., May 22, 1898.
 Clough, Lieutenant Davie, Superior City, Wis., December
 18, 1891.
 Colby, Captain Geo. W., Chicago, Ill., October 5, 1891.
 Cole, General Nelson, St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1899.
 Collins, Lieutenant A. S., Cincinnati, O., May, 1881.
 Connell, Colonel John, Toledo, Iowa, June 10, 1891.
 Colman, Colonel Edward, Sheboygan, Wis., Sept. 4, 1898.
 Cooke, Surgeon J. M., Adams, Ind., April 20, 1884.
 Cooley, Captain C. H.
 Coon, General D. E., San Diego, Cal., December 17, 1893.
 Corse, General John M., Winchester, Mass., April 27, 1893.
 Coverdale, Captain R. T., Rome, Ga., March 7, 1901.
 Cowles, Colonel Henry R., Washington, Iowa, April 13, 1892.
 Crowell, Major R. C., Kansas City, Mo., December 25, 1899.
 Curtis, Captain J. S., Chicago, Ill.
 Darling, Captain B. F., Washington, D. C.
 Dawes, Colonel Ephriam Cutler, Cincinnati, O., April 23, 1895.
 Dayton, Colonel L. M., Cincinnati, O., May 18, 1891.
 Dean, Captain Thomas.
 DeGress, Major Francis, Rio Conada, Mexico, January 4, 1883.
 Diemling, Colonel Francis C., Virginia City, Mont., Jan. 2, 1887.
 Dodds, Colonel Ozro J., Columbus, O., April 18, 1882.
 Dox, Lieutenant H. B., Peoria, Ill., September 23, 1899.
 Dresser, Colonel J. M., St. Augustine, Fla., February 25, 1894.
 Ducat, General A. C., Downer's Grove, Ill., January 29, 1896.
 Dunn, Major Wm. McK., Cushing Island, Me., Sept. 30, 1891.
 Dunn, Captain S. S., Clay Center, Neb., January 31, 1902.

Dyer, Major Clarence Hopkins, Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 10, 1894.
 Dyer, Major Clarence Hopkins, Woodstock, Vt., Aug. 10, 1894.
 Eddy, Colonel Norman, Indianapolis, Ind., January 28, 1872.
 Eggleston, Lieutenant E. L., Litchfield, Mich., July 6, 1869.
 Eldridge, General H. N., Chicago, Ill., November 27, 1882.
 Eldridge, Mrs. H. N., Chicago, 1901.
 Ely, Surgeon John F., Riverside, Cal., March 13, 1902.
 Emerson, Colonel G. W., Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1904.
 Essroger, Captain B., Chicago, Ill., December 9, 1899.
 Everts, Lieutenant J., Yorkville, Ill., February 4, 1893.
 Ewing, Charles, Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Ewing, General Charles, Washington, D. C., June 20, 1883.
 Fairchild, General Cassius, Milwaukee, Wis., October 24, 1868.
 Fearing, General B. D., Harmar, O., December 9, 1881.
 Fenner, Captain A. C., Dayton, O., July 22, 1898.
 Ferguson, Captain B. H., Springfield, Ill., January 7, 1903.
 Fidler, Lieutenant John B., Davenport, Iowa, March 16, 1897.
 Fisk, General Clinton B., New York City, July 9, 1890.
 Fitch, Mrs. Mary J., Milford, Mass.
 Fitch, Major J. A., Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1890.
 Fitch, Major Henry S., Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1871.
 Fletcher, General Thos. C., Washington, D. C., March 25, 1899.
 Flynn, Major Patrick, Rockford, Ill., October 17, 1901.
 Foote, Major H. E., Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1871.
 Force, General Manning F., State Soldiers' Home, O., May 8, 1899.
 Force, Mrs. Frances H., Elk Ridge, Md., September 4, 1900.
 Fort, General G. L., Lacon, Ill., January 12, 1883.
 Fort, Robt. B., Springfield, Ill., May 21, 1904.
 Fouts, Lieutenant R. H.
 Franklin, Surgeon E. C., St. Louis, December 10, 1885.
 Frederick, General C. H., Omaha, Neb., July 10, 1902.
 Frary, Captain R. B., La Moille, Ill., May 4, 1904.
 French, Surgeon George F., Minneapolis, Minn., July 13, 1897.
 Fry, Colonel John C., Sidney, O., December 21, 1873.
 Fry, Surgeon T. W., LaFayette, Ind., February 24, 1873.
 Fuller, General John W., Toledo, O., March 12, 1891.
 Fyffe, Lieutenant J. R., Springfield, Mo., March 3, 1872.
 Gault, Captain A. G., Columbus, O., June 17, 1899.
 Gibbon, Major W. H., Chariton, Iowa, October 2, 1895.
 Gile, Captain David H., Oak Park, Ill., March 13, 1898.
 Gillespie, Major W. C. B., Chicago, Ill., February 2, 1904.
 Gladding, Lieutenant C., Rome, Italy, January 17, 1894.
 Gleason, Lieutenant Chas. H., Bluff Springs, Fla., April 11, 1899.
 Goodbrake, Surgeon C., Clinton, Ill., March 16, 1891.

Grant, General U. S., Mt. McGregor, N. Y., July 23, 1885.
 Grant, Mrs. U. S., Washington, D. C., December 14, 1902.
 Graves, Colonel W. H., Adrian, Mich., September 23, 1874.
 Gresham, General Walter Q., Washington, May 28, 1895.
 Grier, General D. P., St. Louis, April 21, 1891.
 Griffin, Captain T. H., St. Louis, Mo., December 8, 1894.
 Guelich, Dr. E., Alton, Ill., October 16, 1893.
 Hall, Colonel J. P., Paducah, Ky., May 8, 1874.
 Hamilton, Captain E. B., Quincy, Ill., March 2, 1902.
 Hamilton, Major John C., St. Paul, Minn., February 19, 1892.
 Hamilton, General Schuyler, New York City, March 18, 1903.
 Hammond, General J. H., St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1890.
 Hancock, Colonel B., Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1887.
 Hapeman, Colonel Douglas, Ottawa, Ill., June 3, 1905.
 Harding, General Chester, St. Louis, January, 1874.
 Harper, Surgeon T. L., Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20, 1879.
 Hart, Lieutenant L. W., Ashtabula, Ohio, December 29, 1876.
 Hatch, General Ed., Fort Robinson, Neb., April 11, 1889.
 Hawhe, Colonel A. J., Chicago, Ill., December 31, 1872.
 Hazen, John McLean, Washington, D. C.
 Hazen, General Wm. B., Washington, D. C., January 16, 1887.
 Hedges, Lieutenant S. W.
 Hedrick, General John Morrow, Ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1886.
 Heighway, Surgeon A. E., Cincinnati, O., January 25, 1888.
 Herbert, Colonel T. J., St. Louis, March 30, 1875.
 Hickenlooper, General A., Cincinnati, O., May 12, 1904.
 Hicks, Colonel S. J., Salem, Ill., December 14, 1869.
 Higley, Captain M. A., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 30, 1900.
 Hill, Lieutenant Colonel W. H., Sharonville, O., January 29, 1885.
 Hills, Colonel C. S., Glenwood Springs, Col., June 19, 1902.
 Hinsdill, Colonel C. B., Grand Rapids, Mich., July 5, 1900.
 Hitt, Captain J. E., Mt. Morris, Ill., July 28, 1878.
 Hitt, Lieutenant J. W., Koshkonong, Mo., September 3, 1903.
 Hugin, Major George B., Chicago, Ill., February 6, 1895.
 Hovey, General Charles E., Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1897.
 How, Colonel James F., St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1896.
 Howe, Major A. L., Willoughby, Ohio.
 Howe, General J. H., Laredo, Tex., April 3, 1873.
 Hoyt, Captain H. W. B., Chicago, February 12, 1891.
 Hughes, Colonel Samuel T., October 3, 1873.
 Hunt, Captain George, Riverside, Ill., March 17, 1901.
 Hurlbut, General S. A., Lima, Peru, March 27, 1882.
 Ihrie, General Geo. P., Asbury Park, N. J., February 26, 1903.
 Jacobs, Major W. C., Akron, Ohio, July 8, 1905.
 Jacobson, Colonel Augustus, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1903.

Janes, Colonel Henry W., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1883.
 Joel, Colonel E. M., St. Louis, June 18, 1894.
 Jones, Colonel John J., Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1868.
 Jones, Colonel Henry E., Portsmouth, O., September 13, 1876.
 Jones, Captain John E., Carroll, Iowa, October 27, 1884.
 Kittoe, Surgeon E. D., Galena, Ill., September 29, 1887.
 Keller, Surgeon Jacob, Steetsville, Ill., May 21, 1887.
 Kellogg, Colonel C. C., Leadville, Colo., September 14, 1894.
 Kemper, Captain A. C., Soldiers' Home, Ohio, August 15, 1905.
 Klinck, Colonel John G., Rochester, N. Y., December 5, 1873.
 Knee, Colonel Samuel G., Colesburg, Iowa, August 14, 1896.
 Knox, General Kilburn, Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1891.
 Kueffner, General William C., Belleville, Ill., March 18, 1893.
 L'Hommedieu, Surgeon Samuel, Hamilton, O., August 13, 1885.
 Landram, Colonel W. J., Lancaster, Ky., October 11, 1895.
 Law, Captain S. A. L., Danville, Ill., December 2, 1901.
 Leach, Captain W. B., Minneapolis, Minn., December 5, 1903.
 Leet, Colonel George K., March 26, 1880.
 Leggett, General M. D., Cleveland, O., January 6, 1896.
 Leggett, Captain Wells W., Detroit, Mich., May 14, 1891.
 Lippencott, General C. E., Quincy, Ill., September 11, 1887.
 Logan, General John A., Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886.
 Logan, Major John A., near San Jacinto, Luzon, P. I., November 12, 1899.
 Loomis, Colonel John Mason, Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1900.
 Loop, Major C. B., Belvidere, Ill., May 2, 1902.
 Loudon, Colonel D. W. C., Georgetown, O., September 10, 1897.
 Lovejoy, Lieutenant F. E., Litchfield, Mich., December 23, 1870.
 Lutz, Captain Nelson Luckey, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1886.
 Lyman, Major J., Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 9, 1890.
 Lynch, Colonel Frank, Cleveland, O., February 27, 1889.
 McAllister, Captain Ed., Plainfield, Ill., August 25, 1900.
 McCauley, Major P. A., Des Moines, Iowa, July 2, 1892.
 McConnell, Captain Ezra, Cadiz, Ohio, March 14, 1902.
 McCook, General Ed. S., September 11, 1873.
 McCormick, Colonel A. W., Cincinnati, Ohio, March 8, 1905.
 McCoy, Colonel J. C., New York City, May 29, 1875.
 McCrory, Colonel William, Mansfield, O., February 17, 1893.
 McFarland, Captain John D., Pittsburg, Pa., March 16, 1901.
 McGrath, Captain M. J., Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1904.
 MacMurray, Major J. W., New York City, May 14, 1898.
 Macfeely, General Robt., Washington, D. C., February 22, 1900.
 McNulta, General John, Washington, D. C., February 22, 1900.
 Madigan, Captain M. F., Cleveland, Ohio, May 21, 1904.
 Mann, Lieutenant Robert H., Chester, Ill., September 6, 1896.

Martin, Colonel Roger, Salem, Ind., January 17, 1873.
 Markland, Colonel A. H., Washington, D. C., May 25, 1888.
 Marshall, General William R., St. Paul, Minn., January 8, 1896.
 Matthies, General Charles S., Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1868.
 May, General Dwight, Kalamazoo, Mich., January 28, 1880.
 Mayers, Major C. G., Madison, Wis., October 20, 1894.
 Mead, Lieutenant William G., Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1893.
 Merrell, Captain N. A., DeWitt, Iowa, December 31, 1896.
 Meumann, Colonel Theodore, E. St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 23, 1887.
 Miller, General Madison, St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1896.
 Mills, Captain Lewis E., Florence, Italy, April 10, 1878.
 Mitchell, Captain John, Cleveland, O., June 24, 1899.
 Moore, General Fred W., Winton Place, O., May 6, 1905.
 Moore, Colonel R. M., Cincinnati, O., February 23, 1880.
 Morrill, Major H. L., St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904.
 Morrison, Captain J. B., Des Moines, Iowa, December 28, 1904.
 Moulton, Colonel C. W., New York City, January 24, 1888.
 Mower, General J. A., New London, Conn., January 6, 1870.
 Murphy, Colonel P. H., St. Louis.
 Mussey, Surgeon W. H., Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1882.
 Newsham, Major Thomas J., Edwardsville, Ill., Feb. 16, 1891.
 Nichols, Colonel George Ward, Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1885.
 Nish, Captain J., Cary Sta., Ill., May 27, 1903.
 Nixon, Major O. W., Biloxi, Miss., May 9, 1905.
 Noble, Colonel H. T., Dixon, Ill., April 17, 1891.
 Noyes, General Ed. F., Cincinnati, O., September 4, 1890.
 O'Connor, Major Henry, Marshalltown, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1900.
 Ogg, Captain A. L., Greenfield, Ind., September 18, 1904.
 Oglesby, General R. J., Elkhart, Ind., April 24, 1899.
 Oliver, General J. M., Washington, D. C., March 30, 1872.
 Oliver, Colonel William S., Ensenada, Lower Cal., Aug. 14, 1896.
 Ord, General E. O. C., Havana, Cuba, July 22, 1883.
 Paddock, Major Joseph W., Omaha, Neb., January 20, 1895.
 Palmer, Colonel John J., Indianapolis, Ind., July 21, 1896.
 Parsons, Colonel Charles, Wequetonsing, Mich., Sept. 15, 1905.
 Partridge, Captain C. A., Providence, R. I., March 11, 1896.
 Patier, Captain Chas. O., Cairo, Ill., March 1, 1901.
 Patterson, Lieutenant W. A., Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1886.
 Pearce, Lieutenant Edgar P., Marietta, Ohio.
 Pearson, General R. N., Chicago, Ill., October 6, 1903.
 Peats, Major Frank F., Rockford, Ill., March 20, 1895.
 Peck, Major W. E., Ironton, Mo., September 12, 1878.
 Peckham, Colonel James, Hot Springs, Ark., June 1, 1869.
 Pelton, Captain F. W., Cleveland, O., March 15, 1902.
 Pennington, Captain Thos. S., Hastings, Minn., Dec. 21, 1887.

Pierce, Colonel Gilbert A., Chicago, February 15, 1901.
 Plummer, Major S. C., Rock Island, Ill., April 20, 1900.
 Poe, General O. M., Detroit, Mich., October 2, 1895.
 Pope, General John, Ohio Soldiers' Home, September 23, 1892.
 Porter, Admiral D. D., Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891.
 Porter, Captain G. W., Hamilton, Kan., December 28, 1888.
 Potter, Surgeon J. B., Canal Winchester, O., March 27, 1887.
 Potter, General J. A., Painesville, O., April 21, 1888.
 Potts, General Benjamin F., Helena, Mont., June 17, 1887.
 Potts, Captain I. B., Columbus, O., March 5, 1903.
 Powell, Major J. W., Haven, Me., September 23, 1902.
 Pratt, Lieutenant C. L., Chicago, Ill., December 21, 1900.
 Pratt, Ensign J. B., St. Louis, Mo., September 24, 1902.
 Prunty, Captain W. T., St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1889.
 Randall, Lieutenant J. R., January 22, 1872.
 Randall, Captain L. G., Napoleon, O., May 14, 1897.
 Rawlins, General John A., Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1869.
 Raymond, Captain John B., Fargo, Dak., January 3, 1886.
 Reeves, Major James B., East Tawas, Mich., May 16, 1888.
 Reid, General Hugh T., Keokuk, Iowa, August 21, 1874.
 Reid, Colonel J. M., Keokuk, Iowa, April 22, 1892.
 Reynolds, General Thomas, La Grange, Ill., August 5, 1893.
 Rice, General A. V., Washington, D. C., April 4, 1904.
 Rice, General E. W., Sioux City, Iowa, June 21, 1887.
 Richardson, Lieutenant G. W., Madison, Ind., Dec. 6, 1867.
 Robertson, Major W. S., Muscatine, Iowa, January 20, 1887.
 Robinson, Captain J. G., St. Louis, Mo., December 18, 1890.
 Roots, Colonel Logan H., Little Rock, Ark.
 Root, Major R., Camden, Me., July 28, 1903.
 Ross, General L. F., Galesburg, Ill., January 17, 1901.
 Rowett, General R., Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1887.
 Rowley, General William R., Galena, Ill., February 9, 1886.
 Ruggles, General J. M., Havana, Ill., February 9, 1901.
 Rusk, General J. M., Viroqua, Wis., November 21, 1893.
 Rutger, Lieutenant Francis, Belvidere, Ill., April 15, 1878.
 Safely, Major J. J.
 Sample, Colonel J. B., upon Alabama River, March 24, 1868.
 Sanborn, General J. B., St. Paul, Minn., May 16, 1904.
 Sanford, Colonel W. W., St. Louis, Mo., February, 1882.
 Schofield, Colonel G. W., Ft. Apache, Ariz., December 17, 1882.
 Scott, Colonel J. K., Martinsville, Ind., New York City, March 18, 1903.
 Schuster, Captain George, St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1893.
 Scribner, Lieutenant W. S., Chicago, Ill., September, 1889.
 Sexton, Captain Jas. A., Washington, D. C., February 25, 1899.

Sherman, Major B. R., Vinton, Iowa, November 11, 1904.
 Sherman, Lieutenant Henry, at sea, February 24, 1893.
 Sherman, Major Hoyt, Des Moines, Iowa, January 25, 1904.
 Sherman, General W. T., New York City, February 14, 1891.
 Simpson, Major John E., St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1880.
 Skilton, Captain A. S., Monroeville, O., July 27, 1887.
 Slack, General J. R., Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1881.
 Smith, General Robert W., Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1890.
 Smith, General Giles A., Bloomington, Ill., November 8, 1876.
 Smith, Colonel J. Condit, Buffalo, N. Y., November 8, 1882.
 Smith, General John E., Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1897.
 Smith, Colonel Milo, Clinton, Iowa, February 28, 1904.
 Smith, General Morgan L., Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 29, 1874.
 Smith, Major Charles W., Kokomo, Ind., June 15, 1897.
 Spalding, Colonel Z. S., Kealia, Hawaiian Islands.
 Spear, Major Ed., Soldiers' Home, Wisconsin, April 8, 1902.
 Spooner, General Benj. F., Lawrenceburg, Ind., April 3, 1881.
 Sprague, General J. W., Tacoma, Wash., December 24, 1893.
 Squires, Captain C. E., Omaha, Neb., February 9, 1900.
 Steele, Major George R., Decatur, Ill., May 19, 1897.
 Stephenson, Lieutenant W. B., Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1879.
 Stevenson, General John D., St. Louis, Mo., January 22, 1897.
 Stewart, Captain A. S., Indianapolis, April 20, 1890.
 Stockdale, Captain S. A., San Diego, Cal., December 25, 1875.
 Stone, Colonel J. C., Burlington, Iowa, May 28, 1901.
 Strong, Major, R. C., Xenia, O., December 11, 1886.
 Strong, General Wm. E., Florence, Italy, April 10, 1891.
 Sutherland, General Charles, Washington, D. C., May 10, 1895.
 Swain, Colonel J. A.
 Terrel, General W. H. H., Indianapolis, Ind., May 16, 1884.
 Thomas, General Samuel, New York City, January 11, 1903.
 Thompson, Major Robt. M., Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1903.
 Thornton, Colonel Joseph H., Cincinnati, O., April 27, 1892.
 Thurston, Colonel W. H., May 16, 1877.
 Tobey, Lieutenant E. P., Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1894.
 Tourtelotte, General J. E., La Crosse, Wis., July 22, 1891.
 Towne, Major O. C., Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1896.
 Towner, Major H. N., Chicago, November 26, 1873.
 Trumbull, Colonel J. L., Chicago, July 31, 1894.
 Tucker, Colonel A. M., Detroit, Mich., February 7, 1900.
 Tullis, Colonel James, LaFayette, Ind., September 13, 1887.
 Tuttle, General J. M., Casa Grande, Ariz., October 24, 1892.
 Turner, General Charles, Pekin, Ill., July 13, 1880.
 Underwood, Colonel W. B., Chicago, Ill., October 26, 1898.
 Vogleson, Colonel William M., Pittsburg, Pa., May 17, 1892.

Von Blessing, Brevet Brigadier General L., Toledo, O., July 15, 1887.
 Walcutt, General C. C., Omaha, Neb., May 1, 1898.
 Wallace, General M. R. M., Chicago, Ill.
 Walker, Major J. Bryant, Cincinnati, December 30, 1874.
 Wangelin, General Hugo, Belleville, Ill., February 26, 1883.
 Ware, Colonel Addison, New York City, July 16, 1894.
 Wardner, Major Horace, La Porte, Ind., March 17, 1905.
 Warrens, Major C. H., Berkeley, Cal., January 28, 1902.
 Wever, Colonel C. R., Joliet, Ill., February 20, 1874.
 Webb, Captain Julius D., Marysville, Ohio.
 Weber, Colonel Daniel, Cincinnati, O., October 7, 1892.
 Webster, Captain Edward H., Denver, Colo., December 3, 1894.
 Welch, Colonel D. N.
 Welsh, Major P. J., Cincinnati, O.
 White, Captain David, Keokuk, Iowa, August 2, 1874.
 White, Major M. Hazen, Cincinnati, May 1, 1878.
 Williamson, General J. A., Jamestown, R. I., Sept. 7, 1902.
 Williamson, Lieutenant Andrew W., Rock Island, Ill.
 Wise, Major J. S., Delhi, O., October 28, 1890.
 Wood, Colonel E. J., Jackson, Miss., April 9, 1873.
 Wood, Colonel John, Quincy, Ill., June 4, 1880.
 Wood, General Oliver, Port Townsend, Wash., June 25, 1893.
 Woodworth, Surgeon John M.
 Woodward, Captain F. J., Denison, Tex., January 16, 1893.
 Worley, Lieutenant Isalah C., Lewiston, Ill., Sept. 29, 1895.
 Wright, General Crafts J., Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1883.
 Wright, Mrs. Crafts J., Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1889.
 Wright, General W. W., Philadelphia, March 9, 1882.
 Yorke, General L. E., Cincinnati, July 1, 1873.

LIFE MEMBERS.

General Smith D. Atkins.
Captain J. C. Banks.
Colonel J. W. Barlow.
Mr. Robert Miller Barnes.
General W. L. Barnum.
Major S. E. Barrett.
Captain J. L. Bennett.
General J. D. Bingham, U. S. A.
Lieutenant H. P. Bird.
Mr. Andrew A. Blair.
Captain E. Blakeslee.
Surgeon J. W. Bond.
Colonel J. Brumback.
Captain Sam'l T. Brush.
Colonel Geo. E. Bryant.
Captain W. S. Burns.
Captain G. A. Busse.
Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
Captain B. M. Callender.
Captain R. M. Campbell.
Captain F. P. Candee.
Captain Henry A. Castle.
Captain R. J. Chase.
Major Charles Christensen.
Captain W. Z. Clayton.
Colonel D. C. Coleman.
Captain John Crane.
General G. M. Dodge.
Captain J. R. Dunlap.
Colonel D. P. Dyer.
Major A. W. Edwards.
Major C. F. Emery.
Captain J. G. Everest.
Major L. H. Everts.
Captain J. D. Fegan.
Colonel C. W. Fisher.
Major R. H. Flemming.
Captain C. A. Frick.
Colonel N. S. Gilson.
Colonel G. L. Godfrey.

Colonel F. D. Grant, U. S. A.
General B. H. Grierson, U. S. A.
Captain H. W. Hall.
Captain A. J. Harding.
Major D. W. Hartshorn.
Major Geo. H. Heafford.
General R. W. Healy.
Captain F. Y. Hedley.
*Colonel D. B. Henderson.
Colonel Geo. H. Hildt.
Major Chas. Hipp.
*Major P. M. Hitchcock.
Captain W. R. Hodges.
Captain Holmes Hoge.
General L. F. Hubbard.
Captain J. A. T. Hull.
Captain E. O. Hurd.
Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A.
Colonel Oscar L. Jackson.
Major W. L. B. Jenney.
Major E. S. Johnson.
Colonel E. Jonas.
Colonel Wm. B. Keeler.
Captain Louis Keller.
Colonel James Kilbourne.
Colonel O. D. Kinsman.
Captain Chas. R. E. Koch.
Colonel Louis Krughoff.
Captain O. C. Lademan.
Captain J. H. Lakin.
Captain Louis E. Lambert.
Captain C. E. Lanstrum.
Mrs. Mary Spoor-Latey.
Captain T. W. Letton.
Captain Oscar Ludwig.
Frank W. Lynch.
Captain J. T. McAuley.
*General John McArthur.
Colonel J. N. McArthur.
Major R. W. McClaghry.
Major W. R. McComas.
Captain J. W. McElravy.
General G. F. McGinnis.
General Robert Macfeely.
Captain F. H. Madgeburg.
Captain F. H. Marsh.
Major George Mason.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Captain C. F. Matteson.
Captain A. H. Mattox.
Captain J. S. Menken.
Major E. T. Miller.
Colonel Charles A. Morton.
Major Frank P. Muhlenberg.
Captain D. A. Mulvane.
Colonel Gilbert D. Munson.
Captain J. C. Neely.
Major Henry M. Neil.
Captain James Oates.
Captain Harlan Page.
Major A. A. Perkins.
Captain H. O. Perry.
Major J. A. Pickler.
Lieutenant R. W. Pike.
Captain Julius Pitzman.
Colonel W. H. Plunkett.
Major W. S. Pope.
Surgeon E. Powell.
Captain H. S. Prophet.
Captain Chas. E. Putnam.
Colonel W. H. Raynor.
Captain A. N. Reece.
Captain C. Riebsame.
Captain H. H. Rood.
Captain I. P. Rumsey.
Captain J. W. Rumsey.
Major Andrew Sabine.
Captain John Schenk.
Colonel A. J. Seay.
Colonel W. T. Shaw.
Major Chas. H. Smith.
Captain J. A. Smith.
General Wm. Sooy Smith.
Captain E. B. Spalding.
Surgeon Jos. Spiegelhalter.
Captain N. T. Spoor.
Captain C. W. Stark.
Captain T. N. Stevens.
Captain W. H. Stuart.
Captain Chas. Stiesmeier.
Captain L. Stillwell.
General Jos. Stockton.
Colonel J. C. Stone.
Colonel O. Stuart.
Captain G. W. Sylvia.

Captain S. S. Tripp.
Captain Richard S. Tuthill.
Colonel H. Van Sellar.
Colonel W. F. Vilas.
Major Wm. E. Ware.
Captain V. Warner.
General Willard Warner.
Colonel A. C. Waterhouse.
General George E. Welles.
Colonel Fred. Welker.
Major A. Willison.
Major C. T. Wilbur.
Colonel J. S. Wilcox.
Lieutenant F. C. Wilson.
General J. Grant Willson.
Major J. F. Willson.
General James H. Wilson.
*Lieutenant F. C. Wilson.
Major T. P. Wilson.
General E. F. Winslow.
General M. V. Z. Woodhull.
Colonel B. T. Wright.
Captain William Zickerick.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- BARBER, MRS.,
Widow of Captain Josiah Barber.
- BIXBY, MRS. A. S.,
Widow of Captain A. S. Bixby.
- BARTELS, MRS. F. J.,
Widow of Captain F. J. Bartels.
- CARROLL, MRS. J. C.,
Daughter of Colonel J. A. Mulligan.
- CERRY, MRS. E. V.,
Widow of Captain E. V. Cherry.
- CLARK, MRS. ELVIRA C.,
Widow of Lieutenant Warren C. Clark.
- CLARK, MRS. W. T.,
Widow of General W. T. Clark.
- ELDRIDGE, MRS.,
Widow of General H. N. Eldridge.
- GIBBON, MRS. W. H.,
Widow of Major W. H. Gibbon.
- HITT, MRS. NANNIE R.,
Widow of Lieutenant John W. Hitt.
- HAPEMAN, MRS. ELLA T.,
Widow of Colonel Douglas Hapeman.
- HICKENLOOPER, MRS. A.,
Widow of General Andrew Hickenlooper.
- HOVEY, MRS. C. E.,
Widow of General C. E. Hovey.
- KEMPER, MRS. A. C.,
Widow of Captain A. C. Kemper.
- KUEFFNER, MRS. ELISE,
Widow of General W. C. Kueffner.
- LEGGETT, MRS. M. D.,
Widow of Colonel M. D. Leggett.
- LOGAN, MRS. JOHN A.,
Widow of General John A. Logan.

- McFARLAND, MRS.,
Widow of Captain John D. McFarland.
- MOWER, MRS. B. A.,
Widow of General J. A. Mower.
- NOBLE, MRS. MARY A.,
Widow of Colonel Henry T. Noble.
- PETERSON, MRS.,
Widow of Colonel B. H. Peterson.
- PIERCE, MRS. MARIA A.,
Widow of Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce.
- PLUMMER, MRS. SARAH M.,
Widow of Surgeon Samuel C. Plummer.
- POE, MRS. ELEANOR C.,
Widow of General O. M. Poe.
- PRATT, MRS. MARY A.,
Widow of Lieutenant C. L. Pratt.
- ROWETT, MRS. ELLA,
Widow of General Richard Rowett.
- SCOTT, MRS.,
Widow of Colonel J. R. Scott.
- SCRIBNER, MRS. MARY L.,
Widow of Lieutenant Wiley S. Scribner.
- SEXTON, MRS. JAS. A.,
Widow of Captain Jas. A. Sexton.
- SLEETH, MRS. EMMA D.,
Widow of Captain W. M. Sleeth.
- STEELE, MRS. GEO. R.,
Widow of Major Geo. R. Steele.
- TOWNE, MRS. AURELIA,
Widow of Major O. C. Towne.

HONORARY MEMBERS
UNDER FOURTH AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE BROWN,
U. S. Navy (Retired), Indianapolis, Ind.

SUCCESSORS

DESIGNATED BY MEMBERS UNDER THIRD AMENDMENT OF
CONSTITUTION.

- ADAMS, HENRY C., JR.,
Son of Captain Henry C. Adams.
- ADY, MISS MABEL GRAY,
Daughter of Captain George Ady.
- AMMEN, MRS. FLORENCE ALICE,
Daughter of Major W. C. B. Gillespie.
- ANKENY, R. V., JR.,
Youngest Son of General R. V. Ankeny.
- ANKENY, RALPH L.,
Son of Captain H. G. Ankeny.
- BARTO, W. A.,
Son of Captain A. Barto.
- BEARD, MRS. GERTRUDE MARSHALL,
Daughter of Captain Woodson S. Marshall.
- BALLARD, O. W., JR.,
Son of Major O. W. Ballard.
- BENNETT, MISS JOSEPHINE B.,
Daughter of Captain J. L. Bennett.
- BLACK, JOHN D.,
Son of General John C. Black.
- BOND, MISS AMANDA S.,
Daughter of Surgeon J. W. Bond.
- BORLAND, DR. LEONARD C.,
Son of Lieutenant M. W. Borland.
- BURT, ISAAC E.,
Son of Captain R. W. Burt.
- BUSSE, FRED. A.,
Son of Captain G. A. Busse.

Proceedings of the Society

- CADLE, CHARLES EDWARD,
Second Son of Captain W. L. Cadle.
- CADLE, HENRY,
Brother of Colonel Cornelius Cadle.
- CAMPBELL, MISS NELLIE PALLAS,
Daughter of Captain R. M. Campbell.
- CAMBURN, M. O.,
Son of Major J. H. Camburn.
- CANDEE, MISS CARRIE L.,
Daughter of Captain Fred. P. Candee.
- CASTLE, CHAS. W., U. S. A.,
Son of Captain Henry A. Castle.
- CHAMBERLIN, DE WIT WARREN,
Son of Captain L. H. Chamberlin.
- CHETLAIN, ARTHUR HENRY,
Son of General A. L. Chetlain.
- COLEMAN, MRS. C. L.,
Daughter of Colonel George W. Emerson.
- FEGAN, CHARLES P.,
Son of Captain J. D. Fegan.
- FLYNN, MISS MARY ISABELLA,
Daughter of Major Patrick Flynn.
- GODFREY, CHARLES A.,
Second Son of Colonel G. L. Godfrey.
- GOWDY, MASON BRAYMAN,
Grandson of General M. Brayman.
- HALLOCK, MRS. ISABEL TUCKER,
Daughter of Colonel A. M. Tucker.
- HEDLEY, MISS MARY HARLAN,
Daughter of Captain F. Y. Hedley.
- HOVEY, ALFRED,
Son of General C. E. Hovey.
- HOWARD, HARRY STINSON,
Son of General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.
- JONES, L. EWING,
Son of Colonel Theodore Jones.
- KELLER, A. EDWARD,
Son of Captain Louis Keller.

- LAING, MISS CLARA IRENE,
Daughter of Captain C. W. Laing.
- LAKIN, LEE H.,
Son of Captain J. H. Lakin.
- LAMBERT, CARL FREDERICK,
Son of Captain Louis E. Lambert.
- LANSTRUM, DR. O. M.,
Son of Captain C. E. Lanstrum.
- LATEY, HARRIS N.,
Grandson of Captain N. P. Spoor.
- LAW, HARRY V.,
Son of Captain S. A. L. Law.
- LEACH, GEORGE E.,
Son of Captain W. B. Leach.
- LITTLE, WILLIAM VOGELSON,
Grandson of Colonel William M. Vogelston.
- LOGAN, JOHN A.,
Son of Major John A. Logan.
- MCCARTHUR, JOHN, JR.,
Son of General John McArthur.
- MCCARTHUR, JAS. N., JR.,
Nephew of Colonel Jas. N. McArthur.
- MCCLAUGHRY, ARTHUR C.,
Second Son of Major R. W. McClaughry.
- MCCLURE, GEORGE NATHANIEL,
Second Son of Colonel John D. McClure.
- MCCULLOUGH, HENRY GIBBON,
Grandson of Major W. H. Gibbon.
- MC ELRAVY, ROBT. C.,
Son of Captain J. W. McElravy.
- MATSCHKE, MORTIMER HIGLEY,
Grandson of Captain M. A. Higley.
- MATTOX, WILLARD,
Son of Captain A. H. Mattox.
- MONTGOMERY, GRENVILLE DODGE,
Grandson of General Grenville M. Dodge.
- MORRILL, CHARLES H.,
Son of Major H. L. Morrill.

Proceedings of the Society

- MORRIS, MRS. MARY R.,
Daughter of Captain Lyman Richardson.
- MORTON, MISS ROSA,
Daughter of Colonel Chas. A. Morton.
- MUHLENBERG, MISS BESSIE C.,
Daughter of Major F. P. Muhlenberg.
- NEWMAN, MRS. EMMA V.,
Daughter of Captain J. G. Everest.
- OGG, ROSECRANS L.,
Son of Captain A. L. Ogg.
- PARSONS, CHARLES L.,
Son of General Lewis B. Parsons.
- PATIER, CHARLES O., JR.,
Son of Captain Charles O. Patier.
- PEARSON, HAYNIE R.,
Son of General R. N. Pearson.
- PETTUS, CHARLES PARSONS,
Grandson of Colonel Chas. Parsons.
- PIERCE, GERALD,
Son of Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce.
- PLUMMER, S. C. JR.,
Second Son of Surgeon S. C. Plummer.
- PLUNKETT, LIEUTENANT CHAS. P., U. S. N.,
Son of Colonel Wm. H. Plunkett.
- PUTNAM, FRANK H.,
Son of Captain Chas. E. Putnam.
- RIGBY, CHARLES LANGLEY,
Second Son of Captain W. T. Rigby.
- SHAW, MISS HELEN L.,
Daughter of Colonel W. T. Shaw.
- SHERMAN, CHARLES MOULTON,
Second Son of Major Hoyt Sherman.
- SMITH, ROBERT PERCY,
Son of Captain H. I. Smith.
- SOPER, EMMETT HARLAN,
Second Son of Captain E. B. Soper.
- STIBBS, HENRY H.,
Son of General J. H. Stibbs.

- STONE, MISS CARRIE FRANK,
Daughter of Colonel J. C. Stone.
- TRIPP, MISS VIRGIE M.,
Daughter of Captain S. S. Tripp.
- VAIL, JAMES D.,
Nephew of Lieutenant D. F. Vail.
- VAN SELLAR, FRANK C.,
Second Son of Colonel H. Van Sellar.
- WALCUTT, JOHN MACY,
Second Son of General C. C. Walcutt.
- WARNER, MISS JULIET SARA,
Daughter of Colonel Charles G. Warner.
- WELLS, FREDERICK G.,
Nephew of Colonel E. Jones.
- WILLIAMSON, MISS HAIDEE,
Daughter of General J. A. Williamson.
- WOODBIDGE, WEST PRATT,
Grandson of Lieutenant C. L. Pratt.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 14th, 1865.

Meeting for Organization, Raleigh, N. C., April 25th, 1865.

- 1st Meeting, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14th and 15th, 1866.
- 2nd " St. Louis, Mo., November 13th and 14th, 1867.
- 3rd " Chicago, Ill., December 15th and 16th, 1868.
- 4th " Louisville, Ky., November 17th and 18th, 1869.
- 5th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1871.
- 6th " Madison, Wis., July 3rd and 4th, 1872.
- 7th " Toledo, Ohio, October 15th and 16th, 1873.
- 8th " Springfield, Ill., October 14th and 15th, 1874.
- 9th " Des Moines, Iowa, September 29th and 30th, 1875.
- 10th " Washington, D. C., October 18th and 19th, 1876.
- 11th " St. Paul, Minn., September 5th and 6th, 1877.
- 12th " Indianapolis, Ind., October 30th and 31st, 1878.
- 13th " Chicago, Ill., November 12th and 13th, 1879.
- 14th " Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6th and 7th, 1881.
- 15th " St. Louis, Mo., May 10th and 11th, 1882.
- 16th " Cleveland, Ohio, October 17th and 18th, 1883.
- 17th " Lake Minnetonka, Minn., August 13th and 14th, 1884.
- 18th " Chicago, Ill., September 9th and 10th, 1885.
- 19th " Rock Island, Ill., September 15th and 16th, 1886.
- 20th " Detroit, Mich., September 14th and 15th, 1887.
- 21st " Toledo, Ohio, September 5th and 6th, 1888.
- 22nd " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25th and 26th, 1889.
- 23rd " Chicago, Ill., October 7th and 8th, 1891.
- 24th " St. Louis, Mo., November 16th and 17th, 1892.
- 25th " Chicago, Ill., September 12th and 13th, 1893.
- 26th " Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 3rd and 4th, 1894.
- 27th " Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16th and 17th, 1895.
- 28th " St. Louis, Mo., November 18th and 19th, 1896.
- 29th " Milwaukee, Wis., October 27th and 28th, 1897.
- 30th " Toledo, Ohio, October 26th and 27th, 1898.
- 31st " Chicago, Ill., October 10th and 11th, 1899.
- 32nd " Detroit, Mich., November 14th and 15th, 1900.
- 33rd " Indianapolis, Ind., November 13th and 14th, 1901.
- 34th " Washington, D. C., October 15th and 16th, 1903.
- 35th " Cincinnati, Ohio, October 5th and 6th, 1905.

LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE DELIVERED THE ANNUAL
ORATIONS.

1st Meeting,	1866,	General John A. Rawlins.
2nd	"	1867, General W. T. Sherman.
3rd	"	1868, General W. W. Belknap.
4th	"	1869, General E. F. Noyes.
5th	"	1871, General John W. Noble.
6th	"	1872, General M. D. Leggett.
7th	"	1873, General John A. Logan.
8th	"	1874, General S. A. Hurlbut.
9th	"	1875, General Thomas C. Fletcher.
10th	"	1876, General J. M. Thayer.
11th	"	1877, General M. M. Bane.
12th	"	1878, Colonel William F. Vilas.
13th	"	1879, General W. Q. Gresham.
14th	"	1881, Colonel Ozro J. Dodds.
15th	"	1882, General J. A. Williamson.
16th	"	1883, General Samuel Fallows.
17th	"	1884, Governor C. K. Davis.
18th	"	1885, General John B. Sanborn.
19th	"	1886, General A. L. Chetlain.
20th	"	1887, Colonel Augustus Jacobson.
21st	"	1888, Colonel G. A. Pierce.
22nd	"	1889, Colonel J. F. How.
23rd	"	1891, General A. Hickenlooper.
24th	"	1892, General J. M. Schofield.
25th	"	1893, Colonel D. B. Henderson.
26th	"	1894, Colonel D. W. C. Loudon.
27th	"	1895, Colonel Fred. D. Grant.
28th	"	1896, General O. O. Howard.
29th	"	1897, Father Thomas E. Sherman.
30th	"	1898, General John C. Black.
31st	"	1899, Captain J. A. T. Hull.
32nd	"	1900, General G. M. Dodge.
33rd	"	1901, Lieutenant Richard S. Tuthill.
34th	"	1903, Colonel D. B. Henderson.
35th	"	1905, Captain Woodson S. Marshall.

MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

- Adams, H. C., Captain, 510 Majestic Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Ady, George, Captain, 941 Seventeenth street, Denver, Col.
 Alger, R. A., General, Detroit, Mich.
 *Ankeny, H. G., Captain, Corning, Iowa.
 *Armor, Mrs. Mary, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Arndt, A. F. R., Major, 890 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Atkins, S. D., General, Freeport, Ill.
- Baldwin, James G., Captain, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Baker, A. J., Lieutenant, Centerville, Iowa.
 Ballard, O. W., Major, 3642 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Banks, J. C., Captain, 136 W. McMillan street, Cincinnati, O.
 Banks, Lyman, Captain, 707 W. Prospect street, Seattle, Wash.
 Barber, Mrs. J., 363 Pearl street, Cleveland, O.
 Barlow, J. W., General, U. S. A., New London, Conn.
 Barnes, Robert Miller, Memphis, Mo.
 Barnum, W. L., Colonel, 205 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
 Barrett, S. E., Major, 909 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.
 Bell, Jno. N., Captain, 3 East Second street, Dayton, Ohio.
 Bennett, J. Leroy, Captain, 608 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
 Bentley, Chas. S., Captain, 4453 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Billings, L. J., Captain, Rhinelander, Wis.
 Bingham, J. D., General, U. S. A., Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.
 Bird, H. P., Lieutenant, Wausaukee, Wis.
 Black, Jno. C., General, 23 Scott street, Chicago, Ill.
 Blair, Andrew A., 406 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Blakeslee, E., Captain, Ironton, Wis.
 Blodgett, Wells H., Colonel, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bohn, A. V., Major, Leadville, Col.
 Bond, J. W., Major, 2373 Glenwood avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
 Borland, Matt. W., Captain, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Breckinridge, J. C., General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
 Brinton, J. H., Major, 1423 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Brown, Geo., Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., Indianapolis, Ind.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Brumback, J., Colonel, Kansas City, Mo.
Brush, Samuel T., Captain, Carbondale, Ill.
Bryant, Geo. E., Colonel, Madison, Wis.
Buchanan, Robt., Colonel, 309 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.
Buckland, George, Michigan City, Ind.
Bulkley, Mrs. Caroline Kemper, Alden's Bridge, La.
Burns, William S., Captain, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.
Burt, R. W., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
Busse, G. A., Captain, 504 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Butler, J. G., Major, 4484 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.
Butterfield, D. G., Captain, De Witt, Iowa.
Byers, S. H. M., Captain, Des Moines, Iowa.

Cadle, Cornelius, Colonel, P. O. Box 35, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cadle, W. L. Captain, 2471 W. Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Cadle, Henry, Bethany, Mo.
Callender, B. M., Captain, Windsor-Clifton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
Campbell, R. M., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
Campbell, J. Q. A., Lieutenant, Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Candee, F. P., Captain, Wallace, Idaho.
Carr, E. A., General, U. S. A., 1724 20th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Carroll, H. S., Lieutenant, 4357 W. Belle Place, St. Louis, Mo.
Carroll, Mrs. J. C., 4644 Lake avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Castle, H. A., Captain, St. Paul, Minn.
Chadwick, C. C., Captain, 1453 Fourteenth st., Detroit, Mich.
Chamberlin, L. H., Captain, 49 E. High street, Detroit, Mich.
Chamberlin, W. H., Major, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chase, R. J., Captain, Hinckley Block, Seattle, Wash.
Cheney, A. J., Major, Oak Park, Cook County, Ill.
Cherry, Mrs. E. V., Maxwell avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chetlain, A. L., General, care Judge Chetlain, Superior street, Chicago, Ill.
Christensen, Chas., Major, 317 California st., San Francisco.
Clark, Mrs. Elvira C., 121 S. Sixth street, Columbus, Ohio.
Clayton, W. Z., Captain, Bangor, Me.
Cochrane, T. J., Major, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, Cal.
Coleman, D. C., Colonel, 1901 Bacon street, St. Louis, Mo.
Colton, John B., Captain, Mass. Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Connell, W. M., Toledo, Iowa.
Cooper, J. H., Captain, Pollock, La.
Craigie, D. J., General, The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.
Crane, John, Captain, 18 South street, New York, N. Y.
Crooker, L. B., Captain, Mendota, Ill.
Curry, I. A., Captain, Greenfield, Ind.

Davis, W. P., Colonel, 1316 W street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
DeRussy, Isaac D., U. S. A., care of Army and Navy Club,
New York.

Dickerson, Joseph, Captain, 609 Third avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Dodge, G. M., General, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

Dunlap, J. R., Lieutenant, Covington, Ind.

Dyer, D. P., Colonel, 810 Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Mo.

*Eaton, John, General, The Concord, Washington, D. C.

Edwards, A. W., Major, Fargo, North Dakota.

Edwards, A. C., 299 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Eggleston, Chas. H., Lieutenant, Fox Lake, Wis.

Elliott, I. H., Colonel, Princeton, Ill.

Emery, C. F., Major, Maroa, Ill.

Evans, John A., Captain, Frazeyburg, Ohio.

Evans, Melville E., Captain, 2417 N. New Jersey street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Evans, R. N., Major, Bloomington, Ill.

Evenden, J. W., Captain, Morrellton P. O., Franklin Co., Mo.

Everest, J. G., Captain, 95 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

Everts, L. H., Major, 138 N. Fiftieth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fabrique, A. H., Major, Wichita, Kan.

Fallows, Samuel, General, 967 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.

Fegan, J. D., Captain, Clinton, Iowa.

Fisher, C. W., Lieutenant-Colonel, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Fisher, F. P., Lieutenant, 159 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Fisk, A. C., Colonel, 27 Williams street, New York City.

Fitch, Mrs. Minnie Sherman, 625 Clyde street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Flemming, R. H., Major, Ludlow, Ky.

Fracker, C. W., Captain, 1066 22nd street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Francis, Owen, Captain, Lima, Ohio.

Frick, C. A., Captain, Shelton, Iowa.

Frowe, S. S., Captain, 315 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Fuller, Edward C., 1376 E. Broad street, Columbus, Ohio.

Gandolfo, J. B., Colonel, 104 S. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Gibbon, Mrs. W. H., Charlton, Iowa.

Gillespie, J. W. A., Captain, Middletown, Ohio.

Gilman, L. O., Colonel, Belvidere, Ill.

Gilson, N. S., Colonel, Fon du Lac, Wis.

Girdner, E. L., Captain, Poulán, Worth County, Ga.

Gleason, H. J., Captain, Chicago, Ill.

Godfrey, G. L., Colonel, Des Moines, Iowa.

Gordon, O. W., Surgeon, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Grant, F. D., General, U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

- Grant, Ulysses, Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Gray, H. L., Captain, 1044 Hudson avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
*Gregg, John W., Captain, Bismarck, N. D.
Grierson, B. H., General, U. S. A., Omena, Mich.

Hall, Hamilton W., Captain, St. Louis, Mo.
Hallock, Mrs. Lewis W., 144 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Harding, A. J., Captain, 171 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
Harlow, Edward G., Captain, Janesville, Wis.
*Harrison, E. B., Surgeon, Napoleon, Ohio.
Hartshorn, D. W., Major, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hawes, Alex. G., Colonel, Mills Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawkins, John P., General, U. S. A., 1408 Pendleton street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Hayes, John, Captain, Red Oak, Iowa.
Healy, R. W., General, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Heafford, Geo. H., Major, 4560 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Heath, T. T., General, 316 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hedley, F. Y., Captain, 265 Broadway, New York.
*Henderson, D. B., Colonel, Dubuque, Iowa.
Henry, W. C., Major, Dayton, Ohio.
Hepburn, W. P., Colonel, Clarinda, Iowa.
Hequembourg, W. A., Colonel, 411 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
Hildt, Geo. H., Lieutenant-Colonel, Canal Dover, Ohio.
*Hitchcock, P. M., Major, 861 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hipp, Charles, Major, St. Marys, Ohio.
Hodges, W. R., Captain, Room 21, Laclede Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Hoge, Holmes, Captain, First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Hovey, Mrs. C. E., 1319 Yale street, Washington, D. C.
Howard, O. O., General, U. S. A., Burlington, Vt.
Hubbard, L. F., General, Manhattan Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Hull, J. A. T., Captain, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hurd, E. O., Captain, Plainville, Hamilton County, Ohio.
Hurlbut, Geo. H., Athens, Greene County, N. Y.
Hutchinson, F. S., General, Ionia, Mich.

Irwin, B. J. D., Colonel, U. S. A., Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

Jackson, Oscar L., Colonel, New Castle, Pa.
Jenkins, W. A., Colonel, 329 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Jenney, W. L. B., Major, R. F. D. No. 4, University, Los Angeles, Cal.
Johnson, E. S., Major, care of Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Illinois.
Jonas, E. Colonel, 808 Union street, New Orleans, La.
Jones, Theodore, General, 260 East Main street, Columbus, O.
Jones, W. S., General, Waverly, Ohio.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Keeler, William B., Colonel, 128 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
 Keller, Louis, Captain, 21 S. Potomac street, Dayton, Ohio.
 Kent, Mrs. William Stewart, Kent, Ohio.
 Keplinger, Hardin G., Lieutenant, Franklin, Ill.
 Kilbourne, James, Colonel, Columbus, Ohio.
 Kilbourne, James R., Columbus, Ohio.
 Kilbourne, Lincoln, Columbus, Ohio.
 Kinney, T. J., General, Table Grove, Ill.
 Kinsman, O. D., Colonel, Pension Office, Washington, D. C.
 Koch, Chas. R. E., Captain, 4841 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
 Krughoff, Louis, Major, Nashville, Ill.
 Kueffner, Mrs. Ellise, Belleville, Ill.

Lademan, O. C., Captain, corner Thirty-fourth and Libson
 avenues, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Laing, Cuthbert W., Captain, 59 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
 Lakin, J. H., Lieutenant, P. O. Box 198, Brighton, Col.
 Lambert, Louis E., Captain, St. Marys, Ohio.
 Lanstrum, C. E., Captain, Galesburg, Ill.
 Latey, Mrs. Mary Spoor, 3625 Finney avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
 Leake, J. B., General, 604 Reaper Block, Chicago, Ill.
 Leggett, Mrs. M. D., 536 Wayne street, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Letton, T. W., Captain, 315 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
 Logan, Mrs. John A., Calumet Place, Washington, D. C.
 Ludwig, Oscar, Captain, 801 E. Forty-fourth street, Chicago.
 Lynch, Frank W., Doctor, 147 E. Fifty-first st., Chicago, Ill.

*McArthur, John, General, 504 W. Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.
 McArthur, James N., Colonel, 178 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y.
 McAuley, J. T., Captain, 308 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
 McClaughry, R. W., Major, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
 McClure, John D., Colonel, Peoria, Ill.
 McComas, W. R., Major, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 McElravy, J. W., Captain, West Liberty, Iowa.
 McFall, John, General, St. Louis, Mo.
 *McFarland, J. C., Major, Heyworth, Ill.
 McFarland, John D., Jr., P. O. Box 703, Pittsburg, Pa.
 McGinnis, G. F., General, Indianapolis, Ind.
 McGrath, P., Captain, 696 California avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 McLaren, John, Captain, 339 Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Mackenzie, Charles, Captain, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Macklin, J. E., Colonel, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
 Magdeburg, F. H., Captain, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mahon, Samuel, Major, Ottumwa, Iowa.
 Marshall, Woodson S., Captain, Marion, Ind.
 Marsh, F. H., Captain, 74 E. Forty-fourth street, Chicago, Ill.
 Martin, J. S., General, Salem, Ill.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

- Mason, Geo., Major, 100 N. Clinton street, Chicago, Ill.
Mason, Roswell H., Captain, 320 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.
Matteson, C. F., Captain, 3822 Langley avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Mattox, A. H., Captain, 18 Lafayette Place, New York City.
Menken, J. S., Captain, 503 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merry, J. F., Captain, Manchester, Iowa.
Miller, A. J., Colonel, Oxford, Iowa.
Miller, E. T., Major, Media, Delaware County, Pa.
Monroe, B. F., Captain, 82 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Montgomery, Grenville Dodge, 605 Third street, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Moore, I. T., Colonel, Lima, Ohio.
Morgridge, G. O., Captain, Muscatine, Iowa.
Morton, Charles A., Colonel, Fargo, North Dakota.
Moss, J. Thompson, Captain, 824 Farwell avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Muhlenberg, F. P., Major, Galesburg, Mich.
Mulvane, D. A., Captain, 108 W. Sixth street, Topeka, Kansas.
Munroe, J. H., Captain, Muscatine, Iowa.
Munson, G. D., Colonel, 600 Frost Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Murray, Ed. D., Jr., Colonel, 386 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago.

Neely, J. C., Captain, 4929 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Neill, H. M., Captain, Columbus, Ohio.
Noble, Mrs. H. T., North Boston, Erie County, N. Y.
Noble, J. W., General, St. Louis, Mo.
Norwood, Fred. W., Major, 519 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Nuckolls, Ezra, Lieutenant, Eldora, Iowa.
Nugent, E. B., Major, Bay City, Mich.
Nutt, E. E., Captain, Sidney, Ohio.

Oates, James, Captain, Cincinnati, Ark.
Ord, E. O. C., Captain, U. S. A., care of St. Mathews Military School, San Mateo, Cal.
Osborn, H. B., Major, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Paddock, G. L., Major, 189 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
Page, Harlan, Captain, 219 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Parsons, Charles L., Boulder, Col.
Parsons, E. H., Captain, care of N. H. D. V. S., Los Angeles, California.
Parsons, Lewis B., General, Flora, Clay County, Ill.
Patier, C. O., Cairo, Ill.
Perkins, A. A., Major, care Land Office, Lewiston, Idaho.
Perry, H. O., Lieutenant, 1418 Tenth avenue, E. Oakland, Cal.
Perry, Oran, Colonel, Indianapolis, Ind.
*Peterson, B. H., Colonel, Iowa Flats, Washington, D. C.
Pickler, J. A., Major, Faulkton, South Dakota.

* Died since meeting of 1905.

- Pike, R. W., Lieutenant, Bedford Building, care of Colonel David Quigg, Chicago, Ill.
- Pitman, W. G., Captain, Madison, Wis.
- Pitzman, Julius, Captain, 1900 S. Compton avenue, St. Louis.
- Plummer, S. C., Doctor, 4539 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Plunkett, Wm. H., Colonel, 1325 R. street, Washington, D. C.
- Poe, Mrs. Eleanor C., 414 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- Pope, Horton, Pueblo, Col.
- Pope, W. S., Major, 3625 Lindell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
- Porter, Anthony B., Captain, 154 Nassau street, New York.
- Porter, Jas. W., Lieutenant, 135 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.
- Powell, E., Major, Maryville, Mo.
- Pride, George G., Colonel, Huntington, Ind.
- Prophet, H. S., Captain, Lima, Ohio.
- Putnam, Chas. E., Captain, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Putney, Frank H., Lieutenant, Waukesha, Wis.
- Nelson, John C., Captain, Logansport, Ind.
- Rapp, Isaac, Captain, Carbondale, Ill.
- Raum, Green B., General, 569 Fifty-first Boulevard, Chicago.
- Rassieur, Leo., Major, 2335 Whittemore Place, St. Louis, Mo.
- Ravold, M., Captain, 2806 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo.
- Raymond, C. W., Muskogee, Indian Territory.
- Raynor, W. H., Colonel, 3339 Cherry street, Toledo, Ohio.
- Rearden, James S., Colonel, Cairo, Ill.
- Reece, Alonzo N., Captain, St. Joseph, Mich.
- Reed, D. W., Major, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
- Reed, Joseph R., Captain, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- Reid, D. O., Captain, 835 Nineteenth street, Moline, Ill.
- Reynolds, Geo. D., Colonel, 324 Roe Building, St. Louis, Mo.
- Reynolds, J. S., General, 604 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
- Richardson, Lyman, Captain, Paxton House, Omaha, Neb.
- Richmond, Geo. H., Captain, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- Richmond, J. F., Captain, 84 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
- Riddle, F. A., Lieutenant, 512 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- Riebsame, Christian, Captain, Bloomington, Ill.
- Rigby, W. T., Captain, Vicksburg, Miss.
- Rinaker, J. I., General, Carlinville, Ill.
- Robertson, Chas. M., 100 State street, Chicago, Ill.
- Rogers, E. S., Captain, Gardena, Los Angeles County, Cal.
- Rohr, G. W., Major, Rockford, Ill.
- Rood, H. H., Captain, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
- Ruff, W. A., Captain, 142 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
- Rumsey, I. P., Captain, 97 Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.
- Rumsey, J. W., Captain, Seattle, Wash.
- Sabine, A., Surgeon, Garden City, Kansas.

- Sanders, A. H., General, Marietta, Ga.
Schenk, John, Captain, 4163 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Schwenk, Samuel K., General, 83 W. 104th street, New York.
Scribner, Mrs. W. S., 1335 Columbia avenue, Rogers Park,
Chicago, Ill.
Seay, A. J., Colonel, Kingfisher, Oklahoma Territory.
Sexton, Mrs. James A., 561 LaSalle avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Shaw, W. T., Colonel, Anamosa, Iowa.
Sherman, P. Tecumseh, 15 William street, New York City.
Sherman, Thomas E., 413 W. Twelfth street, Chicago, Ill.
Silva, C. P., Lieutenant, 185 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Skilton, Captain John D., Monroeville, Ohio.
Slack, James R., Huntington, Ind.
*Sleeth, W. M., Captain, Arkansas City, Kansas.
Smith, Chas. H., Major, 121 Cedar avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Smith, Mrs. Chas. H., 121 Cedar avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Smith, Chas. H., Lieutenant, Aurora, Ill.
Smith, H. I., Captain, Mason City, Iowa.
Smith, Joseph R., Colonel, U. S. A., 2135 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, J. A., Captain, Jacksonville, Ill.
Smith, M. P., Captain, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Smith, S. T., Captain, 4717 Kenwood avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Wm. Sooy, General, 734 Stock Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.
Soper, E. B., Captain, Emmettsburg, Iowa.
Spalding, E. B., Captain, Sioux City, Iowa.
Spiegelhalter, Jos., Major, 2166 LaFayette avenue, St. Louis,
Missouri.
Spor, N. T., Captain, 3625 Finney avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Sry, Randolph, Captain, 710 W. Fifth st., Cincinnati, O.
Sry, Miss Bessie G., 710 W. Fifth st., Cincinnati, O.
Stanton, Cornelius A., Major, Vicksburg, Miss.
Stark, C. W., Captain, Tiffany, Rock County, Wis.
Steele, Mrs. Geo. R., Decatur, Ill.
Stevens, T. N., Captain, Stanton, Mich.
Stevens, W. E., Colonel, Moline, Ill.
Stewart, W. H., Captain, Woodstock, Ill.
Stibbs, J. H., General, 2151 Gladys avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Stiesmeier, Chas., Captain, 1111 Dillon st., St. Louis, Mo.
Stillwell, L., Lieutenant, Erie, Kan.
Stone, John Y., Captain, Glenwood, Iowa.
Stockton, Joseph, General, Chicago, Ill.
Stuart, O., Colonel, Park Ridge, Cook County, Ill.
Swobe, Thos., Lieutenant, Omaha, Neb.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Swords, Henry L., Major, 641 Washington st., New York City.
 Sylvis, G. W., Captain, Guffey, Park Co., Col.

Taggart, Samuel L., Captain, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Thrall, W. R., Surgeon, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Tichenor, H. P., 18 Exchange Place, New York City.
 Towne, Mrs. O. C., 227 Horsman st., Rockford, Ill.
 Tredway, D., Major, 5102 Washington av., St. Louis, Mo.
 Tripp, S. S., Captain, Peoria, Ill.
 Tucker, Logan, care Mrs. J. A. Logan, Washington, D. C.
 Tuthill, R. S., Captain, 532 Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Van Dyke, A. M., Major, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Van Sellar, H., Colonel, Paris, Ill.
 Vail, D. F., Lieutenant, 701 Marshall avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
 Villas, Wm. F., Colonel, Madison, Wis.

Wainwright, W. A., Captain, Noblesville, Ind.
 Wangelin, Richard, Belleville, Ill.
 Ward, Wm. R., Captain, DeWitt, Iowa.
 Ware, Wm. E., Major, 181 Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 Warmoth, H. C., Colonel, Lawrence, La.
 Warner, Willard, General, Chattanooga, Tenn
 Warner, V., Major, Washington, D. C.
 Warner, C. G., Colonel, 3123 Washington av., St. Louis, Mo.
 Warner, Wm., Major, Kansas City, Mo.
 Waterhouse, A. C., Colonel, 344 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Watts, J. M., Lieutenant, Prescott, Ariz.
 Webster, Edward F., 431 Telephone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 Welker, Fred., Colonel, 88 Grey Nun st., Montreal, Can.
 Welles, Geo. E., General, 1414 Jefferson st., Toledo, O.
 Wheeler, Geo. F., Captain, Hotel Albany, Denver, Col.
 White, J. E., Captain, The Stratford Hotel, Washington, D. C.
 Wilbur, C. T., Major, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Wilcox, J. S., Colonel, Elgin, Ill.
 Wilcox, W. H., Captain, Elgin, Ill.
 Williams, W. S., Captain, 192 Maple st., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Willison, A., Major, Creston, Iowa.
 *Wilson, F. C., Lieutenant, 123 Par avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Wilson, H., Colonel, Sidney, O.
 Wilson, J. F., Major, 247 Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.
 Wilson, James Grant, General, 621 Fifth ave., New York City.
 Wilson, James H., General, Wilmington, Del.
 Wilson, T. P., Major, 503 Rondo st., St. Paul, Minn.
 Winslow, E. F., General, 129 S. Oxford st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Wood, Thomas B., Captain, Franklin, Ind.

Woodhull, Maxwell Van Zandt, General, 2033 G st., Washington, D. C.

Wright, B. T., Colonel, Lawton, Mich.

Zearing, J. R., Major, 3600 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Zickerick, Wm., Captain, Oshkosh, Wis.

MEMBERS

BY STATES AND TOWNS.

ARIZONA.

Prescott—Watts.

ARKANSAS.

Cincinnati—Oates.

CALIFORNIA.

East Oakland—Perry.*Gardena*—Rogers.*Los Angeles*—Boland, Cochrane, Jenney, Munson, Parsons (E. H.),*San Francisco*—Christensen, Hawes.*San Mateo*—Ord.

CANADA.

Cobourg—Bingham, Irwin.*Montreal*—Welker.

COLORADO.

Boulder—Parsons (C. F.).*Brighton*—Lakin.*Denver*—Ady, Wheeler.*Guffey (Park County)*—Sylvia.*Leadville*—Bohn.*Pueblo*—Pope.

CONNECTICUT.

New London—Barlow.*Shelton*—Frick.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Wilson (J. H.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Black, Breckinridge, Craigle, Carr, Davis, *Eaton, Grant (U. S.), Hovey (Mrs. C. E.), Kinsman, Logan (Mrs.), Macklin, *Peterson, Plunkett (Tucker), Warner (V.), White, Woodhull.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

GEORGIA.

Marietta—Sanders.
Poulan—Girdner.
Savannah—Taggart (G. J.).

IDAHO.

Lewiston—Perkins.
Wallace—Candee.

ILLINOIS.

Aurora—Smith (Chas. H.).
Belleville—Kueffner (Mrs. Elsie), Wangelin.
Belvidere—Gilman.
Bloomington—Evans (R. N.), Riebsame.
Cairo—Patier, Rearden.
Carbondale—Brush, Rapp.
Carthage—Rinaker.
Chicago—Ballard, Barnum, Barrett, Bennett, Bentley, Busse, Cadle (W. L.), Callender, Carroll (Mrs. J. C.), Chetlain, Everest, Fallows, Fisher (F. P.), Frowe, Gleason (H. J.), Harding, Heafford, Hoge, Jenkins, Keeler, Koch, Laing, Leake, Letton, Ludwig, Lynch, *McArthur (John), McAuley, McGrath, McLaren, Marsh, Mason (Geo.), Mason (R. H.), Matteson, Monroe (B. H.), Moss, Murray, Neely, Norwood, Paddock, Page, Pike, Plummerr Porter, Raum, Reynolds (J. S.), Richmond (J. F.), Riddle, Robertson, Ruff, Rumsey, Sexton (Mrs. Jas. A.), Sherman (T. E.), Silva, Smith (S. T.), Smith (Wm. Sooy), Stibbs, Stockton, Tuthill, Waterhouse, *Wilson (F. C.), Willson (J. F.), Zearing.
Decatur—Steele (Mrs. Geo. R.).
Elgin—Wilcox (J. S.), Wilcox (W. H.).
Flora—Parsons (L. B.).
Franklin—Kepflinger.
Freeport—Atkins.
Galesburg—Lanstrum.
Heyworth—*McFarland.
Jacksonville—Smith (J. A.).
Maroa—Emery.
Mendota—Crooker.
Moline—Reid (D. O.), Stevens (W. E.).
Nashville—Krughoff.
Oak Park (Cook County)—Cheney.
Paris—Van Sellar.
Park Ridge (Cook County)—Stuart.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Peoria—Burt, Campbell (R. M.), McClure, Tripp.
Princeton—Elhott.
Rockford—Rohr, Towne (Mrs.).
Rogers Park—Scribner (Mrs. W. S.).
Salem—Martin.
Springfield—Johnson.
Table Grove—Kinney.
Woodstock—Stewart.

INDIANA.

Covington—Dunlap.
Franklin—Wood.
Greenfield—Curry.
Huntington—Pride, Slack.
Indianapolis—Adams, Brown, Evans (M. E.), Hawkins, McGinnis,
 Perry (O.).
Logansport—Nelson.
Marion—Marshall (W. S.).
Michigan City—Buckland.
Noblesville—Wainwright.

IOWA.

Anamosa—Shaw.
Cedar Rapids—Putnam, Smith (M. P.)
Centerville—Baker.
Chariton—Gibbon (Mrs. W. H.)
Clarinda—Hepburn.
Clinton—Fegan.
Corning—*Ankeny (H. G.).
Council Bluffs—Gordon, Montgomery, Reed (J.R.), Richmond (G.H.).
Creston—Willison.
Des Moines—Byers, Fracker, Godfrey, Hull, Mackenzie.
De Witt—Butterfield, Ward.
Dubuque—*Henderson, Taggart (S. L.)
Eldora—Nuckolls.
Emmettsburg—Soper.
Glenwood—Stone (J. Y.)
Manchester—Merry.
Mason City—Smith (H. I.)
Mt. Vernon—Rood.
Muscatine—Morgridge, Munroe (J. H.).
Ottumwa—Mahon.
Oxford—Miller (A. J.)
Red Oak—Hayes.

* Died since meeting of 1905.

Sioux City—Spalding (E. B.)

Toledo—Connell.

West Liberty—McElravy.

KANSAS.

Arkansas City—*Sleeth.

Erie—Stillwell.

Fort Leavenworth—McClaghry.

Garden City—Sabine.

Topeka—Mylvane.

Wichita—Fabrique.

KENTUCKY.

Ludlow—Flemming.

LOUISIANA.

Alden's Bridge—Bulkley (Mrs.).

Lawrence—Warmoth.

Pollock—Cooper.

MAINE.

Bangor—Clayton.

MICHIGAN.

Battle Creek—Williams (W. S.).

Bay City—Nugent.

Detroit—Alger, Chadwick, Chamberlin (L. H.), Hallock (Mrs.),
Poe (Mrs.).

Galesburg—Muhlenberg.

Ionia—Hutchinson.

Kalamazoo—Osborne, Wilbur.

Lawton—Wright.

Omena—Grierson.

Stanton—Stevens.

St. Joseph—Reece.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul—Castle, Edwards (A. C.), Gray, Hubbard, Vail, Wil-
son (T. P.).

MISSOURI.

Bethany—Cadle (H.).

Kansas City—Brumback, Colton, Warner (W.).

Maryville—Powell (E.).

Memphis—Barnes.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Morrellton—Evenden.

St. Louis—Blodgett, Buchanan, Butler, Carroll (H. S.), Coleman, Dyer, Gandolfo, Hall, Hequembourg, Hodges, Latey (Mrs. Mary S.), McFall, Noble (J. W.), Pitzman, Pope (W. S.), Rassieur, Ravold; Reynolds (G. D.), Schenck, Spiegelhalter, Spoor, Stiesmeier, Tredway, Ware, Warner (C. G.).

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg—Rigby, Stanton.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha—Richardson, Swobe.

NEW YORK.

Athens (Greene County)—Hurlbut.

Bath—Burns.

Brooklyn—Menken, Winslow.

Buffalo—Arndt, McArthur (J. N.).

New York City—Crane, DeRussy, Dodge, Flisk, Hedley, Mattox, Sherman (P. T.), Schwenk, Swords, Tichenor, Wilson (Jas. G.).

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck—*Gregg.

Fargo—Edwards (A. W.), Morton.

OHIO.

Bellefontaine—Campbell (J. Q. A.).

Bucyrus—Fisher (C. W.).

Canal Dover—Hildt.

Cincinnati—*Armor (Mrs. Mary), Baldwin, Banks (J. C.), Cadle (C.), Chamberlin (W. H.), Cherry (Mrs. E. V.), Hartshorn, Heath, McComas, Sry (R.), Sry (Miss), Thrall, Van Dyke.

Cleveland—Barber (Mrs. J.), *Hitchcock, Smith (C. H.), Smith (Mrs. C. H.).

Columbus—Clark (Mrs.), Fuller, Jones (Theo.), Kilbourne (Jas.), (Jas. R.), (G. B.), (L.), Nell.

Dayton—Bell (J. N.), Henry, Keller.

Frazeyburg—Evans (J. A.).

Kent—Kent (Mrs. W. S.).

Lima—Francis, Moore (I. T.), Prophet.

Middletown—Gillespie (J. W. A.).

Monroeville—Skilton.

Napoleon—*Harrison.

Plainville—Hurd.

St. Marys—Hipp, Lambert.

*Died since meeting of 1905.

Sandusky—Leggett (Mrs.).
Sidney—Nutt, Wilson (H.).
Toledo—Bond, Raynor, Welles.
Waverly—Jones (W. S.).

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Kingfisher—Seay.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Media (Delaware County)—Miller (E. T.).
New Castle—Jackson.
Philadelphia—Blair, Brinton, Everts, Smith (J. R.).
Pittsburg—Fitch (Mrs. Minnie Sherman), McFarland (J. D., Jr.).

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Faulkton—Pickler.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Healey, Warner (Willard).
Pittsburg Landing—Reed (D. W.).

VERMONT.

Burlington—Howard.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle—Banks (L.), Chase, Dickerson, Rumsey (J. W.).

WISCONSIN.

Fon du Lac—Gilson.
Fox Lake—Eggleston.
Ironton—Blakeslee.
Janesville—Harlow.
Madison—Bryant, Pitman, Vilas.
Milwaukee—Lademann, Magdeburg.
Oshkosh—Zickerick.
Tiffany—Stark.
Waukesha—Putney.
Wausau—Bird.

**A LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF OUR SOCIETY
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.**

PRESIDENT.

General John A. Rawlins,
Elected 1865. Died 1869.

General W. T. Sherman,
Elected 1869. Died 1891.

General Grenville M. Dodge,
Elected 1891.

TREASURER.

Colonel Addison Ware,
Elected 1865. Died 1894.

General Manning F. Force,
Elected 1866. Died 1899.

Major A. M. Van Dyke,
Elected 1899.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

General A. Hickenlooper,
Elected 1866. Died 1904.

Major W. H. Chamberlin,
Elected 1905.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

Colonel L. M. Dayton.
Elected 1865. Died 1891.

Colonel Cornelius Cadle,
Elected 1891.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

(*The dead are thus marked.)

Lieutenant H. C. Adams, 1891, 1901.

Captain Geo. Ady, 1903.

General R. A. Alger, 1898, 1900.

- *Captain A. T. Andreas, 1889.
- *Captain W. D. E. Andrus, 1889.
- *General R. V. Ankeny, 1888.
- *Colonel John M. Bacon, 1882.
- *Captain E. L. Baker, 1882.
- *General M. M. Bane, 1879.
- Captain J. C. Banks, 1905.
- *Captain J. Barber, 1871, 1884.
- General John W. Barlow, U. S. A., 1903.
- *Captain W. H. Barlow, 1881.
- *Colonel J. W. Barnes, 1895.
- Colonel W. L. Barnum, 1883, 1905.
- Major S. E. Barrett, 1891.
- *General W. W. Belknap, 1866, 1867, 1874.
- *Mr. Hugh R. Belknap, 1899.
- *Colonel John B. Bell, 1897.
- *Major J. J. Bell, 1881.
- Captain J. LeRoy Bennett, 1896.
- *Captain A. S. Bixby, 1875.
- General John C. Black, 1903.
- Mr. Andrew A. Blair, 1897.
- *General E. P. Blair, 1866.
- *General I. J. Bloomfield, 1872.
- Major A. V. Bohn, 1886.
- Major J. W. Bond, 1887.
- General J. C. Breckinridge, 1899.
- *Colonel B. H. Bristow, 1871, 1875.
- Colonel George E. Bryant, 1872, 1875, 1879, 1882.
- Mr. Geo. Buckland, 1898.
- Captain William S. Burns, 1883, 1885.
- Captain G. A. Busse, 1899, 1901, 1903.
- Colonel Cornelius Cadle, 1871.
- Captain W. L. Cadle, 1905.
- *Major W. H. Calkins, 1887.
- Captain B. M. Callender, 1893.
- Captain R. M. Campbell, 1905.
- General E. A. Carr, 1898.
- Captain H. A. Castle, 1891, 1898, 1901.
- *General John S. Cavender, 1867, 1884.
- Captain C. C. Chadwick, 1879, 1886, 1896.
- Captain L. H. Chamberlin, 1899.
- Major W. H. Chamberlin, 1899.
- Captain R. J. Chase, 1899.
- General A. L. Chetlain, 1877, 1892.
- Major Chas. Christensen, 1891, 1897.
- *Lieutenant W. C. Clark, 1893.

- *General W. T. Clark, 1876, 1884, 1903.
Captain Wm. Z. Clayton, 1883.
- *Captain Geo. W. Colby, 1885.
- *General Nelson Cole, 1891, 1896.
Colonel D. C. Coleman, 1869, 1893.
Captain John B. Colton, 1903.
Lieutenant John Crane, 1873, 1887, 1897.
Lieutenant W. P. Davis, 1878.
- *Colonel E. C. Dawes, 1875, 1893, 1894.
- *Captain J. C. DeGress, 1886.
- *Colonel F. C. Diemling, 1878.
Captain Jos. Dickerson, 1895, 1898.
General G. M. Dodge, 1868, 1869.
- *Colonel J. M. Dresser, 1885.
- *General A. C. Ducat, 1892.
Lieutenant J. R. Dunlap, 1897.
- *Major Wm. McKee Dunn, 1885.
Major A. W. Edwards, 1901.
- *General H. N. Eldridge, 1882.
Captain J. G. Everest, 1877.
Major L. H. Everts, 1888.
Major A. H. Fabrique, 1888.
- *General Cassius Fairchild, 1866, 1867.
Captain Jos. D. Fegan, 1887, 1892.
- *Colonel W. M. Ferry, 1874.
Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, 1903.
- *Colonel A. C. Fisk, 1887.
- *Major J. A. Fitch, 1878.
Major R. H. Flemming, 1891.
- *Colonel T. C. Fletcher, 1868, 1874, 1877.
- *General C. H. Frederick, 1897.
- *Major Geo. F. French, 1894.
Captain S. S. Frowe, 1895.
- *General J. W. Fuller, 1872, 1874.
Colonel J. B. Gandolfo, 1893.
- *Colonel Wm. H. Gibbon, 1883.
- *Captain D. H. Gile, 1876.
- *Surgeon C. Goodbrake, 1882.
Lieutenant H. L. Gray, 1888.
General Fred D. Grant, U. S. A., 1905.
- *General W. Q. Gresham, 1868, 1875, 1877, 1891.
- *Captain E. B. Hamilton, 1895.
- *General Schuyler Hamilton, 1884.
Lieutenant A. J. Harding, 1887.
- *General Edward Hatch, 1872.
Colonel Alex. G. Hawes, 1900.

- General R. W. Healy, 1893, 1898.
Colonel W. H. Heath, 1871.
Captain Geo. H. Heafford, 1877, 1884, 1887.
- *General J. M. Hedrick, 1873.
*Colonel D. B. Henderson, 1892.
Captain Geo. A. Henry, 1871.
- *Surgeon A. E. Helghway, 1877.
Colonel W. P. Hepburn, 1896.
- *Major M. A. Higley, 1879, 1897.
Colonel Geo. H. Hildt, 1895.
Colonel C. B. Hinsdill, 1871.
Major Chas. Hipp, 1892.
- *Lieutenant J. W. Hitt, 1886.
Captain W. R. Hodges, 1892.
- *Major Geo. B. Hogan, 1886.
- *Colonel Jas. F. How, 1886.
General O. O. Howard, 1867, 1895.
- *General Jas. H. Howe, 1871.
General L. F. Hubbard, 1879, 1881, 1897, 1900, 1901.
Captain J. A. T. Hull, 1898.
General F. S. Hutchinson, 1873, 1883.
Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, 1892.
- *Colonel Augustus Jacobson, 1887.
Colonel W. A. Jenkins, 1896, 1898.
Major W. L. B. Jenney, 1903.
- *Colonel E. M. Joel, 1875.
Colonel Edward Jonas, 1889.
General Theodore Jones, 1878, 1896.
Colonel Wm. B. Keeler, 1892.
Captain Louis Keller, 1895.
- *Colonel C. C. Kellogg, 1889.
- *Captain A. C. Kemper, 1895.
Colonel Jas. Kilbourne, 1898, 1903.
Colonel O. D. Kinsman, 1903.
- *Colonel Kilburn Knox, 1876.
Captain Chas. R. E. Koch, 1900.
Captain O. C. Lademan, 1897.
Captain S. M. Laird, 1876.
Captain L. E. Lambert, 1889.
- *General W. J. Landram, 1869, 1877, 1879, 1887, 1889.
Captain C. E. Lanstrum, 1886.
Mrs. Mary Spoor-Latey, 1900.
- *Captain S. A. L. Law, 1893.
- *Colonel Wm. B. Leach, 1883, 1886, 1896.
- *Colonel Wells W. Leggett, 1888.
Lieutenant Theo. W. Letton, 1889.

- *General C. E. Lippincott, 1875.
- *General John A. Logan, 1866, 1868, 1873, 1876.
- *Colonel John Mason Loomis, 1869.
- *Colonel D. W. C. Loudon, 1891.
- *Colonel Frank Lynch, 1873, 1879, 1887.
- Captain John T. McAuley, 1893.
- Major H. C. McArthur, 1878.
- *General John McArthur, 1867, 1900.
- Colonel Jas. N. McArthur, 1891.
- Colonel J. D. McClure, 1894.
- Major W. R. McComas, 1903.
- *General Ed. S. McCook, 1872.
- *Captain W. McCrory, 1884, 1885.
- Captain J. W. McElravy, 1900.
- General John McFall, 1883.
- *Captain J. D. McFarland, 1883.
- General G. F. McGinnis, 1874, 1900.
- *Captain M. J. McGrath, 1899.
- *General Robt. Macfeely, 1875.
- *Colonel J. W. MacMurray, 1897.
- *Captain M. F. Madigan, 1900.
- Captain F. H. Magdeburg, 1889, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1901.
- Major Samuel Mahon, 1881.
- *General Dwight May, 1878.
- *Colonel A. H. Markland, 1873.
- *General Wm. R. Marshall, 1874.
- Major Geo. Mason, 1903.
- Captain C. F. Matteson, 1889.
- Captain A. H. Mattox, 1889.
- Major Edgar T. Miller, 1884.
- *General Madison Miller, 1883.
- *General Fred W. Moore, 1901.
- Major Wm. Bowen Moore, 1876.
- *Major Henry L. Morrill, 1894.
- Colonel Chas. A. Morton, 1877.
- Major F. P. Muhlenberg, 1892, 1894, 1899.
- Captain D. A. Mulvane, 1894, 1896.
- Captain J. H. Munroe, 1875, 1882.
- Colonel G. D. Munson, 1882.
- *General Eli H. Murray, 1878, 1885.
- Captain H. M. Nell, 1882.
- *Colonel H. T. Noble, 1883.
- Mrs. H. T. Noble, 1889.
- General John W. Noble, 1872, 1882.
- Major E. B. Nugent, 1900.
- *Captain A. L. Ogg, 1881, 1892, 1899.

- *General R. J. Oglesby, 1866.
- *Colonel Wm. S. Oliver, 1878, 1885.
- *Major Joseph W. Paddock, 1894.
- *Colonel Chas. Parsons, 1898.
- *Captain Chas. O. Patler, 1893.
Colonel R. F. Patterson, 1877.
- *General R. N. Pearson, 1873, 1894.
Major A. A. Perkins, 1877, 1882.
Colonel B. H. Peterson, 1903.
- *Colonel Gilbert A. Pierce, 1888.
- *Major S. C. Plummer, 1886.
Colonel W. H. Plunkett, 1883.
- *General O. M. Poe, 1887.
- *General John Pope, 1873.
- *General B. F. Potts, 1868.
- *Major J. W. Powell, 1876.
Colonel George G. Pride, 1876.
Captain John O. Pullen, 1888.
- *Captain Geo. Puterbaugh, 1871.
Major Chas. E. Putnam, 1886.
Major Leo Rassieur, 1892, 1905.
General Green B. Raum, 1878, 1891.
- *Captain J. B. Raymond, 1879.
Lieutenant A. N. Reece, 1888.
Major D. W. Reed, 1903.
Captain C. Riebsame, 1884, 1888.
- *General Joseph Reynolds, 1879.
- *General Thomas Reynolds, 1871, 1877, 1888.
- *General E. W. Rice, 1881.
Captain Geo. H. Richmond, 1894, 1905.
Captain W. T. Rigby, 1896.
Captain H. H. Rood, 1884, 1901.
- *Colonel L. H. Roots, 1884.
Colonel N. R. Ruckle, 1872.
- *General J. M. Rusk, 1868, 1869, 1874, 1885.
- *Major John J. Safely, 1883.
Major A. Sabine, 1905.
- *General John B. Sanborn, 1872, 1875.
Colonel A. J. Seay, 1885.
- *Captain Jas. A. Sexton, 1889.
Mrs. Jas. A. Sexton, 1905.
Colonel Wm. T. Shaw, 1895.
- *Major Hoyt Sherman, 1891, 1894.
- *Major John E. Simpson, 1872.
- *General Jas. R. Slack, 1871.
Mr. Jas. R. Slack, 1898.

- Major Chas. H. Smith, 1886, 1888, 1900.
 Mrs. Chas. H. Smith, 1901.
- *General Giles A. Smith, 1866, 1867.
- *General John E. Smith, 1873.
 Major John P. Smith, 1873.
- *Colonel Milo Smith, 1895.
 Captain E. B. Soper, 1905.
- *Major Ed. Spear, 1876, 1886.
 Major Joseph Spiegelhalter, 1900.
- *General Benj. Spooner, 1879.
 Captain N. T. Spoor, 1901.
- *General J. W. Sprague, 1871, 1875.
- *Major Geo. R. Steele, 1874.
- *Lieutenant W. B. Stephenson, 1876.
 Captain Thomas N. Stevens, 1905.
- *General J. D. Stevenson, 1882.
 Captain Chas. A. Stiesmeier, 1888.
 Lieutenant L. Stilwell, 1884.
 General J. Stockton, 1881.
- *Colonel J. C. Stone, 1878.
 Captain John Y. Stone, 1893.
- *General Wm. E. Strong, 1872.
- *General J. M. Thayer, 1871, 1874.
- *Major R. M. Thompson, 1878.
- *General John Tilson, 1873.
- *Colonel J. E. Tourtelotte, 1881.
- *Major O. C. Towne, 1891.
 Captain S. S. Tripp, 1901.
 Captain Richard S. Tuthill, 1885.
 Lieutenant D. F. Vail, 1899.
 General Wm. Vandever, 1875.
 Colonel Wm. F. Villas, 1872.
- *Colonel W. M. Vogelson, 1881, 1889.
- *General C. C. Walcutt, 1869, 1874, 1894.
- *Colonel Addison Ware, 1881.
 Major Wm. E. Ware, 1879, 1887.
 Colonel C. G. Warner, 1896.
 Captain Vespasian Warner, 1892.
 General Willard Warner, 1881.
 Major Wm. Warner, 1896, 1897, 1903.
 Captain J. A. Wasson, 1874.
 Colonel Fred Welker, 1893, 1901.
 General Geo. E. Welles, 1873, 1885.
 General Reuben Williams, 1881.
 Captain W. S. Williams, 1877, 1881.
- *Major L. S. Willard, 1874.

- *General J. A. Williamson, 1894.
- Major A. Willison, 1893.
- General James G. Wilson, 1905.
- Colonel Edward H. Wolfe, 1886.
- General Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 1876.
- *Colonel John M. Woodworth, 1876.
- Colonel B. T. Wright, 1897.
- *General L. E. Yorke, 1872.

